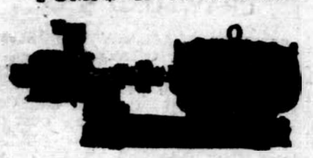
Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
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CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

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To cure common cold and tonsilitis douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 63. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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German Troops Occupy Prague

Czech Capital Stunned But Calm

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS CEASED TO EXIST"

Goebbels Reads Hitler's Order On Wireless

PRAGUE, March 15.

The German Troops have occupied Prague.

The city remains calm but stunned. The people responding to the wireless appeals broadcast every quarter hour, go to work quietly, but depression reigns everywhere. Parents are urged to send their children to school.

The Postal, Railway and other services must function normally, the broadcast announces. Germans with powerful mechanised forces are entering from all directions.

Government had no alternative but to surrender. Meanwhile the German Wireless invites the German population to prepare a fitting welcome for the troops and has also started broadcasting German news ending with the words "Heil Hitler".

The entry of the first German troop into Prague this morning was followed an hour later by mechanised columns which rumbled through the streets to the great Wenceslas Square. Most of the chief administrative buildings, including the Ministry of National Defence and the General Post Office, were immediately occupied. Crowds both of Czechs and Germans watched the German troops arrive.

In some places the crowds got out of control but there were no serious disturbances, although two persons were run over by German military cars. Hostile cries from Czechs mingled with "heils" of the Germans. At some centres Czechs sang the Czech National Anthem as armoured lorries drove past.

The whole of Bohemia and Moravia are now virtually in German hands but the occupying forces were small. Relations between the Czech Army and Police and German troops have been uniformally courtious.

UNDER PROTECTION OF THE REICH

BERLIN, March 15.

'Czechoslovakia has ceased to exist', declared Dr. Goebbels in his broadcast.

Dr. Goebbels alleged that excesses had taken place in many districts and numerous Germans had fallen victims. "The hourly cries for help of the afflicted and persecuted increased.

From the populous German language islands, which the generosity of Germany had left with Czechoslovakia in the autumn, new streams of refugees are beginning to flow into the Reich".

He asserted that this led to destruction of law and order in the area, in which Germany was vitally interested and which, indeed, belonged to the Reich for over a thousand years.

German troops would disarm "terrorist, Dr. Goebbels continued, and the Czech forces which protected them.

ORDER FROM HITLER

Dr. Goebbels next read a special order from Herr Hitler to the German armed forces given "on the day of the marching of German troops into Bohemia and Moravia" which declares that Czechoslovakia is in dissolution and the German army and air force will enter the territory and assure safety of life and property.

It orders the German soldier to behave not as an enemy but as the bearer of the will of the Reich to create in this territory an enduring order.

NO RESISTANCE FROM PRAGUE

Dr. Goebbels also read over the wireless, an announcement that Prague Government had given orders that no resistance would be offered to German troops.

The announcements of Dr. Goebbels were followed by the announcement that an agreement was signed between Herr Hitler and Dr. Chvalkowsky and Dr. Hacha, whereby the fate of the Czech people and land was placed trustingly in the hands of the Fuehrer who placed the Czech people under the protection of the Reich.—Reuter.

HITLER NEARING PRAGUE

Herr Hitler arrived at Boemischeleipa on Bohemian territory this afternoon 'en route' to Prague accompanied by Herr von Ribbentrop, Herr Keitel, General Von Stuelpnagel, General Quartermaster of the Army, Herr Himmler and many other high Army Officers and party officers.—Reuter.

Italian Press Comment

ROME, March 15.

While official quarters are chary in commenting on this morning's events newspapers give the trend of public opinion

The 'Telegrape' declares. "Only after the Munich Conference was hastily summoned. the military occupation of the whole of Czechoslovakia was avoided last September. Munich might have had great influence on the European situation, but its spirit has died."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

POLAND'S REACTION

WARSAW, March 15.

The Government have telegraphed Herr Durcansky congratulations to the Slovak Government on taking the destiny of the nation into its own hands. It is officially emphasised that Poland has no territorial claims in Ruthenia and the Polish Government do not contemplate the sending of any reply to the note from Volosin announcing the independence of Ruthenia.

The Hungarian troops advancing across Ruthenia have not yet reached the Polish border, where Polish troops are concentrated along the Carpathians to greet them.—Reuter.

FOR INDIA'S POLITICAL UPLIFT

Sardar And Other Heirs Do Not Want Vithalbhai's Money For Personal Benefit

NEW DELHI, March 15.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement:

I have seen in the press this morning a summary of the judgment of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia relating to the construction of the will of my late brother Vithalbhai Patel. Mr. Justice Wadia has held that there is no absolute gift of his residuary estate to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose nor is it a valid charitable bequest and has ordered the executors to distribute the amount among the heirs of the deceased.

It is not unknown to friends interested in this matter that at no time was it the intention of his heirs to claim the estate for their personal benefit. As soon as the matter is finally decided, they have resolved to prepare and publish a scheme for the utilization of the amount for the political uplift of India or any other public purpose for the benefit of India. I should add in conclusion that I am authorized to make this statement on behalf of the other heirs of the deceased.—A. P.

"CZECHS NEVER HAD ANY CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE"

BERLIN, March 15.

The first official German comment on the events appears in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" which states "history confers on the Czech people no claim whatever to independence. The Czech political leadership itself has now reached the conclusion that the experiment of sole Czech responsibility for Bohemia and Moravia has been a failure".—Reuter.

Occupation Of Ruthenia Shortly Expected

BUDAPEST, March 15.

An announcement regarding the Hungarian occupation of Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine) is expected shortly.

Newspapers openly declare that the incorporation of Ruthenia in Hungary is indispensable for Hungary's future security.

It is pointed out that Hungary is now only a part of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire that can still claim independence.—Reuter.

British Trade Mission At Duesseldorf.

COLOGNE, March 15.

The delegation of the Federation of British Industries began negotiations with the Reichsgruppe Industrie at Duesseldorf this morning.—Reuter.

Normal Life In Benares

BENARES, March 15.

The communal situation in Benares may now be regarded as quiet. All the shops were opened to-day and the city has returned almost to normal life. Police precautions are however continuing.

GANDHI-VICEROY MEETING AGAIN

Procedure And Points For Arbitration Not Yet Settled

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The "United Press" special correspondent learns that there is every probability of Mahatma Gandhi meeting Lord Linlithgow again. The date of the next interview is not known either to Gandhiji or the Viceroy.

It appears during the two hours talks between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy the Rajkot issues were thrashed out in details and the Viceroy wanted time to consider certain important points raised by Gandhiji.

The question about the procedure about an enquiry for the purpose of arbitration appears to have been tentatively agreed upon But the Thakore Sahib and the Resident of Rajkot have to be informed and consulted.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has been cabled about the issues raised in Gandhiji's conversations with the Viceroy and it is believed Gandhiji will meet the Viceroy again before he leaves on March 18.

If the situation warrants Mahatma Gandhi might prolong his stay here after March 18—United Press.

SIR JAMES GRIGG

Appointed As Permanent Under-Secretary Of State For War

LONDON, March 15.

Sir James Grigg, has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State to the War Office and takes up his duties in October.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

No Obvious Change: Fever Persists

JHARIA, Mar. 15.

A bulletin issued at 11 a.m. this morning regarding the condition of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's health states that his temperature was 101.6 at 9 p.m. last night and it persisted until this morning. A dry hacking cough and tightness of the chest prevented restful sleep at night. The patches of Broncho-neumonia in the right and left lungs remain much the same.

This morning the temperature was 101.6 and pulse rate 120, respiration 32 per minute. There is no obvious change in his general condition.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has requested the Mayor of Calcutta, and also the Bengal Congress to accord a fitting reception to the Egyptian Delegation when it visits Calcutta.

Numerous telegrams enquiring about the health of Mr. Bose have been received here.—A. P.

RUSSIA'S DEFENCE PREPARATIONS

Voroshilov's Declarations At Party Congress

MOSCOW, March 15.

The tremendous increase in the Soviet armed forces was mentioned by Marshal Voroshilov, addressing the 18th Congress of the Communist Party.

In the course of the last Five Years' Plan, he declared, the size of the Army was more than doubled, the Air Force increased by 130 per cent. while the Navy was now being built up into a mighty fleet.

Referring to Air Force, Marshal Voroshilov said that the Soviet now had bombers capable of flying at speeds well over 300 miles per hour. He added that the Soviet's Frontier Defence had been radically improved and the number of special troops for these fortified areas had been considerably increased.—Reuter.

'Pravda' Comments On Czech Crisis

MOSCOW, March 15.

"Full subjugation of Czechoslovakia and intensified German threat to Poland, Hungary and Rumania render Central Europe subject to new conflicts and clashes" writes 'Pravda adding that German Fascism again demonstrates disinclination to observe promises which are described as the direct result of "appeasement" policy of British and French diplomacy.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AIR-RAID ON MISSION SCHOOL

Casualties Estimated At 200

CHUNGKING, March 15.

It is reported that the United States Mission School at Ichang was destroyed in a Japanese air raid The casualties are estimated at 200.—Reuter.

Crown Prince Of Iran Marries King Farouk's Sister

CAIRO, Harch 15.

A royal salute told the waiting citizens of Cairo that the wedding contract uniting King Farouk's sister Princess Fawzieh, with the Crown Prince of Iran was signed in the Abdine palace.

In accordance with Muslim practice, the bride was not present. King Farouk and the Crown Prince of Iran signed the contract in the presence of a hundred Princes and high dignitaries including the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

STRONG CRITICISM OF DEFENCE POLICY

Congress Party's Cut Motion Under Discussion

CONFIDENCE IN INDIANS URGED BY OPPOSITION MEMBERS

The discussion on the cut motion of the Congress Party, moved by Mr. Satyamurti to censure Government's Defence policy was not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Among those who supported Mr. Satyamurti were Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir Yamin Khan, Mr. Ramnarain Singh, Sardar Mangal Singh and Mr. Abdul Quayum.

Mr. F. E. James, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe and Mr. Ogilvie attempted replies to the criticism of the opposition members, without being convincing.

The discussion will be continued when Assembly meets again on Thursday.

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The Assembly to-day resumed discussion of cut motions on the General Budget, when Mr. Satyamurti moved the first of the Congress Party cuts to censure the Government for their Defence Policy and Administration.

What was the Government of India's defence policy, asked Mr. Satyamurti moving the cut. This policy, he declared, ultimately depended on the foreign policy which followed that of Great Britain. He condemned this policy as a purely spineless policy.

NO CONFIDENCE IN INDIANS.

India had no territorial or commercial ambition in any part of the world and as such it would not be difficult for her to remain neutral in wars of the future.

All that she required was a minimum of highly equipped land forces with a first class citizen army as second line of defence. For this purpose the present expenditure was far too high and this country need only spend about Rs. 25 crores. The defence department, however. was not interested in defending India but in defending imperialistic interests.

Another reason for censuring the defence policy was the attitude of the Defence Department in consistently refusing to take the people of this country and their representatives into its confidence. Indians he declared, were kept at arms length from matters concerning India's defence

Dealing with the problem of Indianisation, Mr. Satyamurti declared that the Government of India did not want Indian officers to become so numerous or influential as to be in a position to command Britishers. This part of the policy, he said, was an insult to God, who did not create the Anglo-Saxon to be the policeman of the world.

BRITISH PRESTIGE.

Mr. F. E. James detected some inconsistency in Mr. Satyamurti's arguments. At the outset Mr. Satyamurti condemned British Foreign Policy in not upholding the integrity of Czechoslovakia etc. Later on Mr. Satyamurti declared that God did not create the Anglo-Saxon to be the world's policeman. Whatever, he declared, might have been the vagaries of British Foreign Policy. British prestige stood high in Europe and the world. He doubted the correctness of the statement that India could afford to be neutral and declared that this was an almost inconceivable possibility.

Turning to the demand for a second line of defence consisting of a Citizen Army. he admitted that no proper attention had been paid to the territorial and auxiliary forces in India. The time had come for a reorientation of the policy followed by Government in this respect.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S SUPPORT

Sir Yamin Khan announced the Muslim League Party's full support of the motion. An examination of the Government's defence policy, he said, revealed that it had failed hopelessly

The callousness of the Waziristan operations and the Government's forward policy had brought no fruits to the country and he remarked that if Mr. Gandhi should undertake fast on the issue of the Frontier, he hoped that the Viceroy would show the same attitude that he had shown over the Rajkot fast.

Under present circumstances, said Sir Yamin, we cannot do without British troops in India, because India has not an army of her own capable of the defence of the country. He rejected Mr. Satyamurti's assertion that the popular Provincial Governments did not require the army for the purpose of maintaining internal security.

POLICY OF DISTRUCTION

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh termed the Defence Policy of the Government "A Policy of Destruction."

In pursuance of this policy the arms act had been passed and the whole nation had been disarmed—a measure unknown in other parts of the world

Who but the army authorities themselves were responsible for the fact that they lacked suitable candidates?

The army at present, was not intended to protect India, but the trade and interests of Britain.

He advocated the training of civilians to form auxiliary forces as a second line of defence.

Dr. Banerjee said that British military experts had themselves acknowledged that the defence expenditure in India was unduly heavy, having regard to the circumstances of the population.

Accepted the argument, that India spends less proportionately on defence than other countries, but instanced the "aggressor" powers—Germany, Italy and Japan—who were spurred by territorial ambitions to huge expenditures on armaments, and Britain who had to maintain her empire.

SIR H. KIDNEY'S SUPPORT

Sir Henry Gidney supported the motion, not as one of censure but as a token out He submitted that in the matter of defence, India was hopelessly unfit to meet any attack from any modern state. It was high time that the Government seriously considered the question of reviewing the policy followed—a policy dictated by the British war office.

He, however, disagreed with the demand for a total removal of the British element

Sardar Mangal Singh declared, censure was too mild a course. He would suggest that the Government should be hanged by the neck. (Laughter.)

Voice: By the legs (more (laughter.)

The present policy he continued was the same as that laid down in 1857 Mr. Sri Prakasa: 1857. In 1957 this Government will not be here (laughter.)

Instead of increasing the association of Indians with the de-

(Continued on page 12, col. 4)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted by a first class, progressive Indian life office gentlemen of influence to represent on salary or commission. Rare opportunities to those who are ambitious to build up careers. Apply Box No. 11471 "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn Rs. 300 a month by learning by post or practically Soapmaking. Success guaranteed. Thousands in India, Burma, Ceylon, Africa, China, etc., earning. Details free: Soap Training House, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (11452)

Wanted a qualified and experienced Accounts Clerk. Apply sharp stating age, qualifications, previous experience, salary expected and enclosing copies of testimonials, to Box No. 11502, "Bombay Chronicle."

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For sale a Willys Car in Good condition, 14 to 15 miles per gallon apply No. 11484 "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivities. (Opithalmia). Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thomson and all Chemists (11503)

For obstinate skin diseases—Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong Foot, Dhobie's Itch, Barber's Itch, blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thomson Taylor and all chemists. (11504)

940. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

Wanted—Some financing partners for a lucrative business concern with progressive views workable on Joint Stock Company basis. Please apply Box No. 11487 "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

While spending thousands on building construction, why not use sweet lime and sweet sand. Apply to Manohar Trading Company Bhiwandi-Agra Road, Kalyan. (11501)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY

requires 10,000 Tons Selected Grade Poniati or other approved brand of Bengal Loco Steam Coal. Open offers for the supply of this Coal supported by analysis of Coal to be supplied will be received at 3 P.M. on MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1939 in the Office of the President, Stores Purchase Committee, Nawanagar State, Jamnagar who does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Offer. The Coal will have to be delivered F.O.R. on Weigh-Bridge at Okha Port Station. The Coal will be taken over by three instalments each of about 3,300 Tons, at an interval of about four months and payment will be arranged after receipt of Coal as per terms and conditions of the Agreement.

Port dues, Wharfage etc. to be paid by the Suppliers.

The successful Tenderer will have to give Rs. 2,000/- as Deposit for the due fulfilment of the Contract which should be completed by March, 1940 and to execute an Agreement for the same.

(10789)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The REAL PROPERTIES, LTD., a joint Stock Company, registered in Bombay under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. JIWATRAM KUNDANMAL RAMCHANDANI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me in my Office Jer Mahal Estate, Block A1, Kalbadevi post Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Queen's Road Estate of the Government of India within the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 727 square yards or thereabouts and delineated as Plot No. 7 on the plan prepared by The Real Properties Limited and bounded, on the East by plot marked No. 10 on the said plan, on the West by Marine Lines on the North by plot marked No. 6 on the said plan, and on the South by plot marked No. 8 on the said plan and which said piece of land forms a portion of a larger piece of land (formerly two pieces of land known as Plots 46 and 47) of the Queen's Road Estate of the Government of India within the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9606, 62 square yards or thereabouts and bearing cadastral Survey Nos. 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834 of Fort Division.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1939.

N. MANEKSHA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
(10800)

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1939, this day being a Public Holiday (JAMSHEDI NAVROZ), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th March, 1939. 10786

WANTED.

WANTED SIX HONORARY HOUSE PHYSICIANS and HOUSE SURGEONS for the Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur. Candidates must possess the M.B. Degree or other equivalent qualification and will be appointed for a term of two years only after which they must vacate the appointments. An honorarium of Rs. 20/- per month will be paid in the first year and Rs. 40/- in the second year. Private practice is allowed only in the second year provided it does not interfere with Hospital duties. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to The Chief Medical Officer, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, before the 22nd March, 1939.

Jamshedpur, 4th March, 1939.

(10755)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PESTONJI FAKIRJI SIDHWA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 17-19, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting Marine first Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 2291 New Survey No. 3|8298 Cadastral Survey No. 163 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the property belonging to the said Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the first Marine Cross Street, on or towards the North by the 1st Marine Cross Street and beyond by the property of Framji Shapurji Dadyborana and Shapurji Sorabji Dadyborana and on or towards the South by the vacant land belonging to Bai Rukhiabai daughter of Usman Noormamed and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 2601 Street No. 22.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at and fronting Trinity Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 2291, New Survey No. 3|8298 and Cadastral Survey No. 164 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the Trinity Street aforesaid, on the West by the property of Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa hereinabove described on the North by the 1st Marine Cross Street and beyond by the property of Dadabhoy Manecklji Lakdawalla and on the South by the property of Halimabai daughter of Shah Mahomed Shaji and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 2396 Street Nos. 22-24-26-28 Trinity Street.

Dated this 15th day of March 1939.

FRAMJI J. JESIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(10804)

Public Notices

G.I.P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

Two new Rate Circulars viz., Local Rate Advice No. 3 and Special Rate Circular No. 3 of 1939. have been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (10801)

WANTED.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS for the Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur. Candidates must possess the M.B. or other equivalent degree and have specialised either in Clinical Pathology or in Venereal Diseases. Salary Rs. 120—15—270. Assistant Medical Officers will be provided with free unfurnished quarters or an allowance amounting to ten per cent. of their pay in lieu thereof. Apply with copies of three recent testimonials stating age and qualifications to The Chief Medical Officer, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, on or before the 1st April, 1939.

Jamshedpur, 4-3-39.

(10754)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on Friday, the 10th day of March, 1939, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Jafferbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1340 of 1938 (Jafferbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia and Another vs. Sakinabai, widow of Gulamhusein Hirjibhai Allarakhia and Others) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated the 28th day of August, 1938, passed in that suit our client was declared the highest bidder for and the purchaser of the undermentioned properties bearing Lots Nos. I and II. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K. Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of Babula Tank Road at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 455, New No. 2390, Old Survey No. 582, New Survey No. 3681 and Cadastral Survey No. 1474 of Byculla Division and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage leading to the rear building belonging to Gulamhussein Hirji and beyond that by the property known as "Akbar Building" belonging to Haji Kassum Haji Habib, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the J. J. Hospital, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Gulamhussein Hirjibhai Allarakhia and on or towards the South by the Babula Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 5540 (5) and Street Nos. 32, 34, 36.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of Babula Tank Road, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 495 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 455, New No. 2390, Old Survey No. 582, New Survey No. 3681 and Cadastral Survey No. part of No. 1474 of Byculla Division and bounded, on or towards the East by Akbar Building belonging to Haji Kassum Haji Habib, on or towards the North and West by the property of the late Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy belonging to the J. J. Hospital and on or towards the South by the property of Gulamhusein Haji Allarakhia and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5540 (6) and Street No. 30 A.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1939.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10796.

Public Notices

LOST.

Our client Mr. PRABHAKAR NANA RAJOOJI while travelling in Tram Car No. 6 from Foras Road to Flora Fountain between 4 and 4-30 P.M. yesterday, Tuesday, the 14th instant, LOST A PAPER BUNDLE, containing two Conveyances, relating to House No. 51, Kamathipura 3rd Street and Three Certified Copies of the Extracts from the City Survey Register, relating to properties, situate at Kamathipura 2nd and 3rd Streets. Any person finding the same is requested to return them to the undersigned at their Office at Spinner Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. The finder will be rewarded.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANDKUMAR CHUNILAL GULABDAS MUNIM and Mr. KAHANDAS KISHORDAS PATEL have agreed to exchange their respective properties respectively described in the 1st and 2nd Schedules hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against or to either of the said properties by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the exchange will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

The 1st Schedule of the property belonging to Mr. Nandkumar Chunilal Gulabdas Munim.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of the 2nd Bhoiwada Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1A|5173, Cadastral Survey No. 2420, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5331 and New Street No. 45 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the house of the late Lallubhai Damodar, on or towards the WEST by the house of the representatives of the late Hurgowandas Narotam Kuberdas, on or towards the NORTH by the said 2nd Bhoiwada Street and on or towards the SOUTH by a Halalkhor passage.

The 2nd Schedule of the property belonging to Mr. Kahandas Kishordas Patel.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 623 square yards or thereabouts bearing Plot No. 521B of the Dadar Matunga Estate comprised in Scheme No. 5 of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, situate near Hormusji Adenwala Road in the City and Island of Bombay, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 737|10, Matunga Division with the buildings thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7034 (10B) and Street No. 601 IB and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the EAST by 30 feet Road and beyond that by Plot No. 516A of the said estate, on or towards the WEST by Plot No. 521C and beyond that by Hormusji Adenwalla Road, on or towards the NORTH by Plot No. 521A of the said estate and on or towards the SOUTH by Plot No. 522A of the said estate.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1939.

THAKORDAS DARU
HEMANY & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
(10798)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients DR. NARAYAN VINAYAK AJINKYA and MR. SOONDERRAO VINAYAK AJINKYA of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell to another client of ours MR. VADILAL MOHANLAL, the undermentioned properties and premises (situate at the Village of Mouje Bhayandar and Mouje Mira B. B. & C. I. Rly.) Taluka Salsette, Dist. Thana, comprising of paddy fields and salt lands together with the right of fishery therein existing and admeasuring about 150 acres and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim against or to the said lands or grounds or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, assessment, attachment or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES:—

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land or grounds together with structures, sheds, huts and dwelling houses, situate thereon, lying and being at the Village Mouje Bhayandar in the Registration Sub-District of Bassein, in the District Thana, bearing the present New Survey Nos. 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740 and 741 and admeasuring about 62 acres and 16 Gunthas or thereabouts and standing in the names of the Vendors in the Land Records.

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of salt-lands or grounds together with structures, sheds, huts or dwelling-houses situate thereon, lying and being at the Village Mouje Mira in the Registration District and Sub-District of Thana and bearing the present new Survey Nos. 75 (part), 200, 203, 205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 252 (pot 1), 252 (pot 2), 253 (pot 1) and 253 (pot 2) and admeasuring about 92 acres and 34½ gunthas or thereabouts and standing in the names of the Vendors in the land-records.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1939.

MESSRS. D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
10802.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 58 OF 1939.

Re: AMARCHAND PANACHAND, of Bombay, carrying on business in old brass and copper wares at Jambhali Moholla: A Debtor.
Ex parte:
VITHALJI KHIMCHAND: Petitioning-Creditor.

On the 14th day of March, 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
10803

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following articles, at the risk of the owners at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY the 31st March, 1939 at the Railway Company's Bombay Central Parcel Office (near Grant Road Station).

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothings, books, umbrellas, vessels, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF KHAJURWALA BUNGALOW AT GHATKOPER

The Official Assignee of Bombay, Trustee of the property of the Debtors, Devji Cooverji and Co., (a firm) has received an offer of Rs. 19,000 for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Devji Anandji and Ratansey Cooverji (Khajurwala) partners thereof and of the Official Assignee of Bombay in the properties at Ghatkoper described below. Higher offers are hereby invited. Such offers should be submitted to the Official Assignee's Auctioneers Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 30th instant at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.)

The Official Assignee has appointed Wednesday 22nd March, 1939, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) at his office to consider such offers and to pass final orders thereon. Offerors are requested to attend the Official Assignee's office at the time.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES

Lot I:—All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring about 883 square yards bearing Survey No. 73, Pot No. 1 and entry No. 949 situate in the village of Kirol Taluka South Salsette together with buildings, messuages and tenements thereon.

Lot II:—All that piece of land with the bungalow (known as Khajurwala Bungalow) messuages, tenements and out houses thereon situate in the village of Kirol being a portion of Survey No. 73, Pot No 1 and entry No. 951-952, Part No. 5 and 6 and admeasuring about 1,440 square yards with a well, trees etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

ERROL FLYNN
THE DAWN PATROL
EXCELSIOR
LAST THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
2ND WEEK!!

Commencing From 16th March
FOR 3 DAYS
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
ROSE MARY
AT
SIRIN TALKIES
—:JACOB CIRCLE:—
:: MAHALUXMI BRIDGE ::

THE STORY OF A POPULACE
SARASWATI CINETONE'S: IT'S TRUE
Directed By: CHOWDHARY
2ND WEEK AT CENTRAL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
A 'KAPURCHAND LTD.' Release!

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nissan Maru * Melbourne	10th Mar	24th Mar.
	3rd Apr	12th Apr.
Mansei .	27th Mar	1st
Ethuku ..	23rd Apr	8th May.
France ..	9th May	23rd .
Argun .	23rd .	8th June

*Terminates at Bombay.
OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Horniby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2284. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

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Seamen's Struggle Succeeding

Anchor Line Agrees To Employment By Rotation

The Anchor Line have informed the Commissioner of Labour that they have no objection to concede the demand of the Seamen's Union and to engage men in rotation.

The rotation system was put into practice by the Anchor Line with regard to the crew on s.s. "Castalia," which is now in port, by discharging those who have already completed their one year's rotation and recruiting new men in their place through the Union.

The only shipping companies with whom no settlement is yet arrived at are the P. & O. and B. I. Lines. Negotiations between these companies and the Union are, however, going on through the Commissioner of Labour. It is expected that an early settlement will be arrived at, in view of the solidarity on the part of the seamen and their determination to carry on the struggle till the end.

Seamen in other ports are in complete sympathy with their Bombay comrades. The seamen of Karachi are translating their sympathy into active support by sending financial help to their Bombay brothers. American seamen arriving Bombay Port are also helping the struggle by contributing to the Strike Fund, writes the Union Secretary.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

CHEQUE FOR RS. 950 WITH RS. 3 IN BANK?

Watch Company Partner & Another In Trouble

The story of how, with a cash balance of Rs. 3 in the bank, the depositor drew cheques in favour of different persons to the extent of Rs 950 was narrated before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

It was stated that one Godrej Shabji Choksey, who was arrested and allowed bail till the 27th instant, got acquainted with Tayeb Haji donor, a partner in the Swiss Watch (India) Agency, and instigated the latter who had an account with the Bank of India, Bombay, to draw a cheque in his name for Rs. 150. When the cheque was sent to the Bank it was returned with the endorsements'. 'Insufficient Funds'. In consequence of a statement made by Choksey another cheque for Rs. 782-6-0 was recovered from Tayeb Haji Omer. The cheque, it was alleged, was forged by Choksey at the instance of Haji Omer. The police were informed and Haji was arrested. He was ordered to be remanded to police custody till the 27th March.

Acquitted Of Murder Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, March 14.

"The Jury has returned a proper verdict. No doubt it is unfortunate that the murder has gone undetected in this case but it is clear to me this is due entirely to the fact that there are strong factions in the village and the investigating people were very much handicapped" with these words, Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, accepting the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" by the jury, acquitted to-day, Balkrishna Kundaji Thakur resident of Khopte village from Uran Peta, who was committed to the Thana Sessions by the First Class Magistrate Panvel Mr. D. S. Gokhale, for the offence of alleged murder.

The prosecution story was that on the 17th October last, the accused, who was not on good terms with his wife Rakmabai assaulted her and caused a serious fracture wound on her head, resulting in her death a few hours later.

The accused pleaded "Alibi" on self-defence. The Judge finding no sufficient evidence, acquitted the accused as stated above.

Messrs. A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, Kolaba and R. M. Chitnis, pleader appeared for the Crown and defence respectively.

Drugged Men And Removed Property?

The alleged exponent of a new system of theft, along with two others, suspected to belong to a gang, with extensive ramifications, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. Sometime back, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, ordered their remand to police custody till the 29th instant pending further enquiries.

The first accused, it is said, engineered on introduction to one Triveni Bindesari, with whom he stayed for sometime on terms of intimate friendship on the 18th of last month. The first accused invited Triveni Bindesari and other room-mates to partake of his hospitality. They went into a heavy sleep, and were removed unconscious to the K. E. M. Hospital, as the food was said to have been generously treated with a stupefying drug-'Datura.' While they were under the influence of the drug, the accused is said to have removed the property of the unconscious men, collectively valued at Rs. 403 from the scene of his operations.

Part of the property has been recovered, and the police are of opinion that the accused are only a section of a widespread and unscrupulous gang. Inquiries are in progress to arrest the other members, who are reported to be absconding.

The accused persons so far arrested, are Kishorilal Zagroo, Matafar Singh Dhanpal Singh and Umrao Bihari alias Mahabir.

X-Ray Examination Of Private Patients

The Government of Bombay has issued rules for the performance of X-ray examinations of private patients of registered medical practitioners in places where there are no private practitioners practising exclusively in X-ray work and electro-therapeutics. These rules can be obtained from the Civil Surgeons of the Districts, says the Director of Information, Bombay.

EDITOR OF "CHITRA" MARRIED

Mr. Anant Kanekar, Editor of the well-known Marathi Weekly "Chitra," was married yesterday to Miss Kamal Gangadhar Dikshit of Satara under Civil Marriage Act.

AROUND THE COURTS

Magistrate Discharges Three Accused From U. P.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, discharged three persons from United Provinces, accused in a cheating case at the instance of a Jeweller from Mumbadevi who alleged that he parted with the sum of Rs. 3,310 being deceived by a Currency Note duplicating trick.

Akchavra Upadhayaya, Rajkishor Ramracha and Ramkrishan Shital Palik were the three accused who were charged with having cheated and abetted Motichand Hirachand by dishonestly inducing him to part with a sum of Rs. 3,310 in Government Currency Notes on the 19th November 1938, with Note Duplicating trick.

AFFIDAVITS IN CRIMINAL COURT

Magistrate Overrules Objection To Filing Them

The question whether an affidavit can be filed in a Criminal Court was argued at length before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, Bombay, on Tuesday, when the case filed by P. D. Shamdasani against the Auditors of the Central Bank of India, charging them with having issued a false certificate in respect of the Bank balance as on December 31, 1925, came up for hearing.

Replying to the application of the complainant filed on a previous hearing that the Magistrate was not competent to try the case as he was a tenant of the Central Bank, Mr. S. G. Velinker on behalf of the respondent stated that the relationship of landlord and tenant between the Bank and the magistrate did not exist in this case; and in support filed and affidavit of Mr. N. N. Photographer, the Accountant of the Bank.

Mr. Shamdasani objected to the affidavit going on record on the ground that there was no provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for filing and affidavit besides the person filing the affidavit would not be available for cross-examination.

Mr. S. G. Velinker quoted sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in support of his arguments to file the affidavit. Mr. Shamdasani, however, pointed that the sections relied upon referred only to applicants putting in affidavits in support of allegations made against a public officer. The complainant further stated that the man on whose behalf the affidavit was filed had no 'locus standi' in the present case.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

The hearing of the application filed by Mr. Shamdasani, asking the Magistrate to forbear from trying the original case, was adjourned to March 17.

Boy Knocked Down By Lorry

Maruthi Rama (8) who was playing cricket off railway lines at Mahim on Monday evening, it seems ran after a balloon on to the adjoining road and was knocked down by a lorry. It seems he was caught between bullock carts on the road, but on getting out met with the accident. He died at the K.E.M. Hospital on Tuesday.

Yesterday Mahavir, son of Bhola, was arrested by the Kalachowkie police on a charge of assault. He was placed before the Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The accused was remanded to police custody till the 28th instant.

Bus Knocks Down Girl

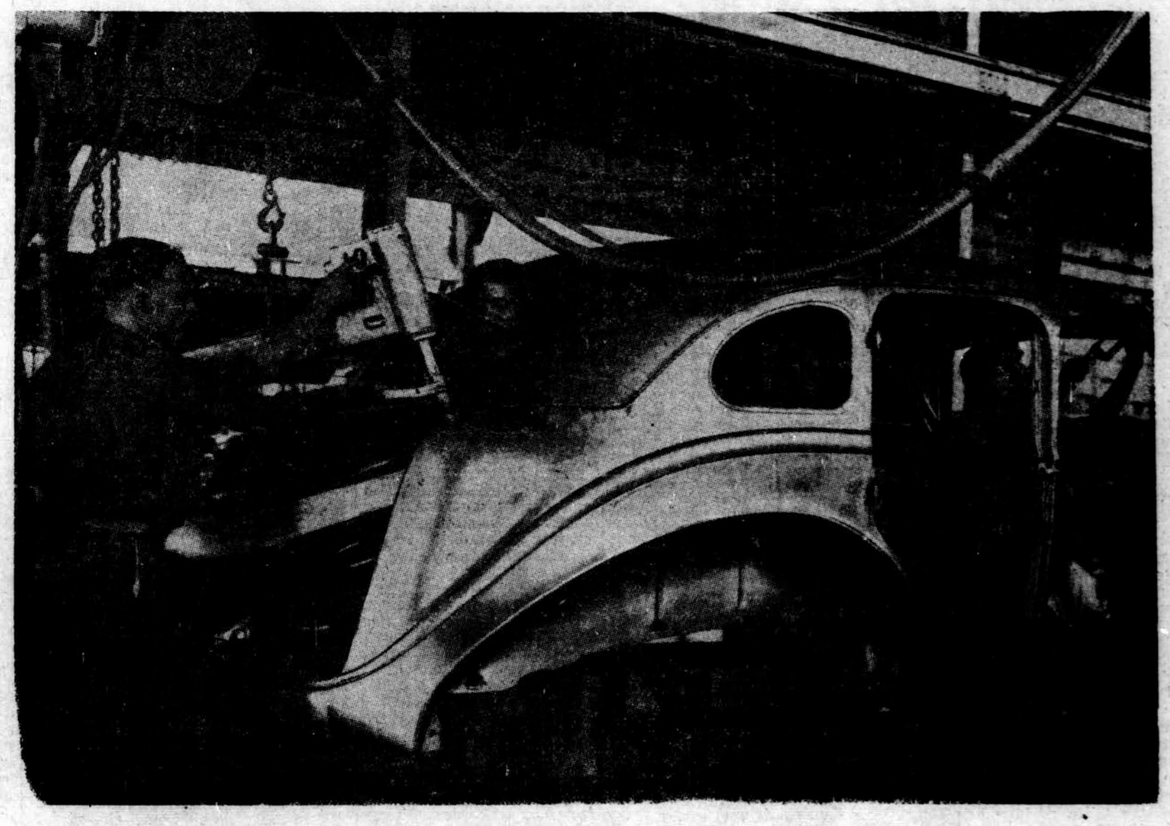
Hansabai Kalabhai (7) returning home after going to temple with her parents at about noon time on Tuesday was knocked down by a BEST bus at Tamba Kanta. She was a admitted with serious injuries at the G. T. Hospital.

Viscount Leverhulme In Bombay

At the conclusion of an extensive tour of India and Ceylon, Viscount and Viscountess Leverhulms reaches Bombay to-day, by the Mail train from Agra. Travelling with Viscountess Leverhulme is Mrs. McGrath and the party include Mr. A. Crean.

It was Viscount Leverhulme's father who, over fifty years ago, first introduced Sunlight Soap. During his short stay in Bombay, it is expected that Viscount Leverhulme will find time to visit Sewri to inspect the additions to the Lever Factory.

Viscount Leverhulme sails for London on Saturday per s.s. "Strathmore".



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and over one hundred Sales and Service Dealers throughout India.

India's economic advancement can be achieved only by the extension of productive industry within the borders of the country. Every individual workman who secures new, profitable employment marks another step towards supporting India.

The Distributors of Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto and Plymouth, together with their Dealers, are now supplying their Motor Cars and Trucks from assembly plants located strategically throughout India. This co-operative plan aids India's industrial growth by supplying work to craftsmen and to labour — in the assembly, painting, upholstering, finishing and fitting of the vehicles.

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"HAHNEMANN WEEK"

(From A Correspondent)

At a meeting of the Working Committee of The Grace Medical Mission held on 9th March 1939 at Mavelikara, it was resolved to observe April 10 to 16 as "The Hahnemann Week" for the whole of India, Burma, Ceylon and F.M.S. This decision has been taken with a view to educate public opinion about the scientific nature of the Homoeopathic system of treatment. The activities connected with this week's programme will also include lectures in public meetings by competent Allopathic doctors in their respective centres of practice on the efficacy of Homoeopathic system in the treatment of chronic diseases considered hopelessly incurable by other system, and on the advantage of this new system of healing in acute diseases like Cholera, Typhoid and Pneumonia, over the Allopathic system they were practising before. Lives of eminent allopathic doctors like Dr. Hahnemann of Germany, the founder of the system, and of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar of Calcutta who did yeoman service for its spread in India, and of Laymen Homoeopaths like Babu Rajendra Dutt through whose persistent advocacy and appeals Dr. Sircar was led to investigate the system, will be lectured upon in some meetings. Captain C. Oommen, M.B.B.S. (late of the I M S) the Medical Expert of the Mission will be delivering a series of lectures in this week on all the above subjects and the same will be broadcast on the same date in other places where meetings take place.

Homoeopaths and other well-wishers of Homoeopathy all over India, Burma, Ceylon and F.M.S. who are interested in the above programme of the Working Committee are earnestly requested to communicate early enough with the Honorary Secretary, The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore for a free supply of popaganda lectures and for further particulars in connection with the week's work.

SEND OFF TO INCOME-TAX OFFCIAL

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. F. R. Merchant F. S. A. A., J. P., the President of the Income-Tax Department Co-operative Urban Bank and Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay City, was given a farewell address at a function held by the Bank on Tuesday last on the eve of his departure to Patna as Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bihar and Orissa. Mr. V. D. Muzumdar, M.A. Assistant Commissioner of it, occupied the chair.

Boy Fatally Injured By Trollev

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on the body of a ten-year old boy named Naga Yella who lived at Andheri. He died of injuries in the K. E.M. Hospital on March 13.

It appears that the boy was playing when he was hurt by a trolley in Patker's quarry at Andheri. "The trolley was loaded with stones.

KALYAN RAPE CASE JUDGMENT

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 14.

How a young married girl, on her way to Khardi to meet her brother, was decoyed and subjected to rape was revealed in a sessions trial before Mr. M. A. Bhave. Sessions Judge, Thana, who agreeing with the unanimous verdict of guilty by the jury, convicted and sentenced to-day Sarubai, wife of Hamid and Dinmahomed Amir, both of Kalyan to suffer 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 and three years rigorous imprisonment respectively on the charges of abduction and rape.

Beggar Woman Found Dead

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A beggar woman was found lying sick near a Mahim Durga. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on March 14, where she died the same day.

An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Is Herr Hitler Dead?

Sensational Story From America; Berlin Says "It's Preposterous"!

DID A "DOUBLE" SIGN THE MUNICH PACT?

"THE STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER", A BOOK IN WHICH IT IS ASSERTED THAT THE FUHRER IS DEAD AND THAT HIS DOUBLE, MAXIMILIAN BAUER, RULES IN HIS PLACE BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE NAZI CHIEFS, IS STARTLING AMERICA.

The book has been published by the long-established New York concern, the Macaulay Company, which asserts that the facts as set out in the book come from an "unimpeachable source."

The vital fact, according to the book, is that Hitler was assassinated on September 29, 1938, at 2.15 a.m.—the night before the Munich Agreement.

The official comment in Berlin is "The whole thing is so preposterous that we do not regard it as dangerous by itself."

Bauer himself is made to tell the actual story of the assassination.

He alleges that poison was put in an omelette which the Fuhrer ate at a dinner attended by Goering, Goebbels, Von Ribbentrop, Hess, and Bauer himself. Hitler, he says, died within a few minutes.

After a dramatic discussion, the heads of the Nazi State agreed that Bauer should take the dead man's place at the Munich conference, having sworn that he would never reveal the impersonation or the death to the world.

The anonymous story tells the history of Bauer's life, of how he was hired by the Nazis as a member of Hitler's bodyguard of doubles and frequently impersonated him at ceremonies the Fuhrer was not inclined to attend himself.

The book is bound to cause a major sensation

The publishers themselves say: "We predict that the facts disclosed will develop world interest unequalled since Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Germany."

The manuscript was obtained, they add, from an unnamed German officer in the Mercantile Marine, who had in turn obtained it from a "Michel Simon, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, stationed at the Nice office."

Simon, according to the note, received the manuscript from Bauer himself, who asked that the book be withheld until his death.

In view of "its immense world importance," however, the publishers decided to issue it immediately.

"FANTASTIC"?

From inquiries they learned that Simon received the typescript from Switzerland, and that he did not know Bauer, personally.

Nevertheless, according to their statement, "the investigation shows that the sources of the book guarantee its authenticity."

But an official of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique described the tale as "fantastic."

"Nobody of the name of Michel Simon has ever been connected with this branch of the C. G. T.", he told the "Sunday Dispatch."

BERLIN SAYS

Official comment on the book from the German Ministry of Propaganda was, "It is beneath the dignity of anyone in the Government to contradict the story.

"The whole thing is so preposterous that we do not regard it as dangerous by itself.

"But the time is coming when we shall seriously have to ask how far one nation can go on insulting another without causing serious trouble.

"This publication is a deliberate piece of mischief. I imagine, and will turn out to be one of a long list of disgraceful inventions.

"However New York is probably the only city in the world where anyone would take the trouble to publish such nonsense or where it could be believed."

"Hitler positively is Hitler" insisted Captain Fritz Wiedemann, the Fuhrer's former personal adjutant, when he arrived in New York aboard the Humburg.

He looked puzzled when questioned about the allegations in the book. "I saw him two weeks ago. He's very much alive," he declared.

"Perhaps the Hitler you saw was not the right one," said one reporter.

"We all believe he is the right one," replied Capt. Wiedemann.

The idea that Herr Hitler employed a "ghost" was first suggested in July 1935 in the "Daily Telegraph."

"The use of a double . . was revealed here recently," wrote a correspondent from Munich.

"The double, almost indistinguishable from the Fuhrer, was loudly cheered when he appeared at the opening of a new motor road . . . ."

Stories, less thoroughly documented, that a "Hitler" has sometimes been seen drinking beer in the famous Munich biergarten—the real Hitler never drinks alcohol—have been circulated.

A DOUBLE DIED

Both Mussolini and Stalin have been reported as employing doubles.

One of the earlier attempted assassinations of the Duce is alleged to have resulted in the death of a detective who bore a remarkable facial resemblance to him.

There is, too, the famous story of the heart specialist who was sent to Moscow to see Stalin, dictator of the Kremlin. He was shown into a room where a number of "Stalins" were paraded; he examined them all, made his report, and left.

He never knew which of the men was the dictator . . .

"Sunday Dispatch."

WEAK BLOOD IS THE USUAL CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION WITH LIFE

The full-blooded, vigorous man *makes* his life satisfactory. If life disappoints you, if full satisfaction seems always just beyond your grasp, "Weak Blood" is almost certainly the trouble. Complete experience comes only to those through whose veins surges abundant red blood. You can have overflowing vitality too, by taking

HALL'S WINE

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Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassful gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome glass given free with every large bottle.

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Italo-British Commercial Agreement

ROME, March 15.

Lord Perth and Count Ciano signed an exchange of notes in connection with a review of the existing commercial agreement. It is believed that the notes bring to date the existing treaty by reviewing the list of British products which Italy can use and Italian products useful to Britain —Reuter.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY

St. Mary's Win Third Year In Succession: St. Sebastian's Plucky Fight

The final of the Junior Aga Khan Cup was concluded yesterday evening before packed stands, when St. Mary's High School met and defeated the St. Sebastian Goan High School by three goals to nil. The fare served up was below the standard of former years, due partially to the state of the ground which precluded all possibility of good hockey. It appears inexplicable that the controlling body, the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, should choose the Cooperage in its present state to stage such an important tournament when better grounds could be availed of.

On the run of play, St. Mary's were definitely the better side, with a fair degree of understanding, strategy and weight. But possibly, the Goan Boys could have done better had their intermediate line given a better support to their forwards, by following up their movements of attack. As a matter of fact, this deficiency was to a large extent responsible for the pressure exerted by St. Mary's for wellnigh three-quarters of the game.

THE GAME.

Immediately on commencement, the Goan Boys ran down St. Mary's territory and forced a corner which, however, proved abortive. The next five minutes saw each goal visited in turn, but the rival defences proved equal to the occasion. St. Mary's however, settled down at this stage and maintained a definite territorial advantage, but although they succeeded in having a corner awarded in their favour, failed to turn it to account. The run of play was then transferred to St. Mary's territory where the St. Sebastian's right-inner performed a clever piece of dribbling, but unfortunately any further advance was cut short by an infringement on the part of the opposing fullback, and the resultant corner brought no result.

ST. MARY'S LEAD.

A brilliant bout of passing on the part of St. Mary's left flank gave the Mazagon school the lead. Kenneth, their left-outer, sending in a feeble shot which somehow found the net. St. Mary's were now on top and the St. Sebastian's custodian had an anxious ten minutes. During one of the few sporadic raids St. Sebastian's made at this juncture, their centre-forward had St. Mary's goal at his mercy, but he just pushed the ball in the opposing custodian's pads and a glorious opportunity of equalising was lost. The interval arrived with a goal lead for St. Mary's.

ST. MARY'S INCREASE LEAD

On resumption, both sides strove strenuously, St. Sebastian's to get on terms and their opponents to consolidate their position, both goalies being frequently called upon. Excitement reached high and Umpire Lanzado found it necessary at this stage to caution St. Mary's left-inner. Shortly after, St. Mary's increased their lead through Vaz, and St. Sebastian's found themselves now up against an impossible task.

Seven minutes before full-time, Abdul, St. Mary's centre-half, put his centre-forward in possession with a beautiful pass, and this nippy forward hoodwinked the only defender and sent in a lightning shot to give St. Mary's a three-goal lead. After this St. Mary's were all over their opponents, but lost several chances of scoring and the final whistle saw the score board unchanged.

The Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, President of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, in presenting the Cup congratulated the winners on their splendid achievement of winning the trophy for the third year in succession, as also the losers for their plucky fight in the face of defeat.

RESULTS.

ST. MARY'S H. SCHOOL 3 Goals.
ST. SEBASTIAN GOAN H. SCHOOL Nil.

THE TEAMS.

ST. MARY'S.—J. Dias; Machado and Baker; B. Claude, Abdul and Richard; Mario Allen, D'Souza, Arathon and Kenneth.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S.—Pinto; G. Fernandes and Alvares; D'Souza, Lobo and Rodrigues; Mathias, Godinho, A. Fernandes, Braganza and Dias.

State Prisoners Give Up Fast

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The three State prisoners broke their fast in Gandhiji's presence. Gandhiji sent for some oranges and they drank the juice. The abandonment of the fast is taken to indicate that Gandhiji will take with the Government the cases of these prisoners as well as of other State prisoners generally.—A.P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Records. 12-30 p.m. Radio Orchestra: Dhani 12-40 Hirabai Ankolekar 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Ladio Ploglam. 1-20 Popular Ghazal 1-30 Music 3-30 Songs from the Screen 4-0 Instrumental Music 4-15 Brij Ki Hori Hindustani sketch by Gramophone Club 6-0 News in English 6-5 Thumri 6-10 Violin Recital 6-25 Recitations from Gujarati Poems 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Allah Rakha 8-0 Suicide (Hindustani) by F. A. Siddiqi 8-15 Nagma-I-Kohsar 8-25 Shabri-Ke-Ber 8-32 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila By Bombay Khan 9-30 News in English 9-50 Matters of Moment by Edward Thompson. (from BBC) 10-5 Dattaguru Dattaguru Bhajan 10-10 Master Firoze Dastur 10-25 Basant on the Sitar 10-30 Jyotsna Bhole 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 noon to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1
6-30 Hirabai Ankolekar.
6-50 Violin Solo.
7-10 Master Firoze Dastur.
7-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1.
9-50 Frieda Dyer: Contralto.
10-0 Fritz Kreisler and Ferem Zimalist with Strings.
10-15 Chamber Music.
11-0 Epilogue

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Radio Orchestra Gogia 8-10 Latafat Husain 8-25 Shatatantra Veena Recital by Qudratulan Todi 8-35 Shirinbai 9-10 Master Madan 9-20 Qudratullah 9-35 Afzal Husain 9-45 Shirinbai.

12-0 noon For Highbrow.

1-0 In Lighter Vein 2-0 Musical Prelude 6-20 Master Madan 6-35 Qudratullah 6-45 Afzal Husain 6-55 Gat Patdip on Sitar by Haidar Husain 7-0 Shirinbai 7-15 For Villagers 8-0 Social Customs and Economic Efficiency 8-15 Latafat Husain 8-30 Sufism by Lalchand Navalrai 8-40 Vadi-I-Aiyam by F. H. Qureshi 9-10 Hamid Husain Malkaus on Hamidi 9-50 Matters of Moment by Edward Thompson, from BBC) 10-5 Afzal Husain 10-20 Latafat Husain 10-30 Shatatantra Veena Recital 10-40 Shirinbai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12 noon to 2-20 p.m. As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1.
7-15 Latafat Husain.
7-30 Qudratullah.
7-40 Shirinbai
8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1.
9-50 Nite Club Boys.

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-20 p.m. As in Delhi I.

Delhi—III Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1.
7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2.
8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Variety. 1-17 Variety (Contd.) 1-30 For you, Madam! 2-0 Market rates in Bengali. 3-5 Debi Satyabhama. 5-0 Our food: Milk. 6-0 Dilip Kumar Roy, II. 6-15 Leela Devi. 6-30 Pabar Biswas. 6-45 Leelabai. 6-55 K. C Dey: Film song. 7-10 Jiten Das Gupta. 7-25 K. C. Dey. 7-50 Leebai. 8-5 Yes please. 9-10 Variety. 9-30 Calling our listeners. 9-45 For music lovers.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,5330 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Assamese songs. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-20 p.m. Things of interest. 4-5 Into jungles of Africa (Telugu). 4-20 Music 5-0 Chandrahasa Upakyanam (Tamil) 6-0 Vocal variety. 6-30 D S. Venkatachari. chestra. 7-0 The Carnatic Orchestra. 7-0 Radio theatre. 7-15 Readings from classic (Telugu). 7-30 D. S. Venkatachari. Vocal. 8-0 Shrimati V. Meenakshi vocal. 8-30 A flute concert. 9-15 Local news and announcement. 9-20 Statesmanship. 9-35 About Paris. 9-45 Daisy Roberts: 10-0 Connemara Hotel dance orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m As in Madras 1. 6-0 Chorus by AIR artists. 6-10 Story in Tamil. 6-20 Duest. 6-30 to 9-35 as in Madras I. 9-35 K. Venkataswami Raju.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1.500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. With villagers 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Santu Khan Qawwal and party. 6-20 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 6-30 For the countryside. 7-15 Kumari Savitri Malik. 7-30 Inayatbai Dheruwali 7-45 Story of two generations. 5. 8-0 Kumari Savitri Malik. 8-10 Thumri. 8-15 Santu Khan Qawwal. 8-35 Inyatbai Dheruwali. 8-55 Malgunji on Sitar. 9-0 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Mass observation, by D. C Sharma. 10-5 Panchhi-ka-Rag 10-20 Santu Khan Qawwal and party. 10-40 Inayatbai Dheruwali.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,020 kc/s)

6-0 Barkat Ali. 6-20 Records. 6-45 Kumari Malti Sane. 7-5 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-15 Chhoti Motibai of Benares 7-40 Mubarak Husain. 7-55 Roswell Layall. 8-0 Women's rights (Hindustani). 8-15 Barkat Ali. 8-55 Kumari Malti Sane. 8-55 Chhoti Motibai of Benares. 9-50 Across Kalahari Desert: By Desmond Young. 10-5 Barkat Ali. 10-30 Chhoti Motibai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 To be announced. 8-0 Central band of R.A.F. 8-45 Lucky dip. (English Edition). 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of moment. 10-5 Six musical portraits

ORIGIN AND USE OF INVISIBLE RAYS

The various uses of invisible rays, and their origin was explained at an illustrated lecture arranged by Dnyan-Prasarak Mandal at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Y. G. Naik, of the Royal Institute of Science in his lecture pointed out that invisible rays which had been discovered on either side of the Spectrum had contributed much to the progress of mankind.

The uses of ultra-violet, infrared, and X-Rays were well known in medicine, and photography—and particularly of photography in medicine.

The value of the treatment of exposure to sun and open air to general health and in certain ailments like rickets was not only known in India but was recognised elsewhere. The use of Radium-rays in diseases like cancer was also known.

The use of invincible-rays had also been made use of in the progress of 'wireless'

The total number of institutions for medical relief in Gwalior State in year ending June 1937, was 124, in which 17,00,242 people received treatment as indoor and outdoor patients.

ECHO OF MURDER OF EDITOR

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The "United Press" learns that one young Muslim has been arrested in connection with yesterday's murder of Maulana Mazjaruddin, a local editor. It appears the suspect was going in a woman's garb in Doli, when he was detained on suspicion and arrested.

A report has it that the suspect has confessed his guilt.—United Press.

Farr Reinstated

LONDON, March 15.

The British Boxing Board of Control announce that they have received from Tommy Farr £760 in settlement of the claim by Sydney Hill's promoter. The Board states: "This sum having been paid by Farr, the suspension has been withdrawn and the boxer's licence of Farr is reinstated."—Reuter.

JAIPUR WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

JAIPUR, March 15.

The first batch of six women Satyagrahis, who were arrested in Jaipur City on March 5 last and who were tried at the Central Jail a few days ago, were sentenced yesterday to three months' imprisonment each.—United Press.

Settlement In Jamat Dispute

COUNCIL WITHDRAWS EX-COMMUNICATION RESOLUTION AND HUSBAND DIVORCES WIFE

Damages of Rs. 10,001 were claimed by one Ibrahim R. Gandhi from Dadamiya Khandwani and others in a suit which came up before Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court.

The claim was in respect of alleged wrongful excommunication of the plaintiff from the Halai Memon Khandwani "Jamat" to which the parties belong.

The defendants are members of the Council of the "Jamat".

The plaintiff also claimed a declaration that the resolution of excommunication was illegal and that he still continued to be a member of the "Jamat."

It was stated by the plaintiff that in May, 1936, his brother-in-law Mahmadali Haji Jusab wrote to the Secretary of the "Jamat" complaining about the plaintiff's ill-treatment of his wife (Mahmadali's Sister) Jenabai. The matter was then referred to a subcommittee of the "Jamat" for investigation. At the enquiry, the plaintiff asked for a copy of the complaint, and as this was not supplied to him, he declared his want of confidence in the committee.

The plaintiff was then asked to apologise for insulting the Council in this way As the plaintiff refused, the matter was brought before the general body of the "Jamat" which declared the plaintiff guilty of insulting the Council and the Sub-Committee.

Subsequently the plaintiff tendered the apology as required.

Thereafter, in September, 1936 the plaintiff's wife demanded maintenance on the ground that she was living separate from her husband. The matter was discussed in a meeting of the "Jamat" where the plaintiff declared on oath that he had never ill-treated his wife and that he was willing to take care of her, but was not prepared to give her a separate maintenance.

Thereupon, a resolution was passed by the "Jamat" excommunicating the plaintiff, which, he alleged, was not in conformity with justice and equity.

The suit was contested by the defendants who stated that in view of the plaintiff's ill-treatment, the Council considered it unsafe for his wife to return to him. The Council, therefore, asked him to pay her a separate maintenance allowance or to divorce her. As he refused to do so, the Council was justified in excommunicating him.

At the hearing of the suit, the parties came to a settlement under which the plaintiff declared that he had divorced his wife and that he had no intention of committing any offence against the "Jamat." The Council thereupon withdrew the resolution of excommunication.

CONGRESS WORKER DEAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, March 14.

Mr. Ramchandra Tukaram Patil, a staunch Congress Worker of Sawai Mukti, West Khandesh, suddenly expired recently at his own place. He helped Mr. Thakar to conduct a model village uplift centre at Sawai Mukti. He effected effective prohibition in his own village and persuaded villagers to superstitious rituals.

He worked for many years as an office-holder of the local Congress Committee

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Established—December, 1911).

Authorised Capital	.....	Rs 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 3,36,36,400
Paid-Up Capital	.....	Rs. 1,68,18,200
Reserve & Other Funds	.....	Rs 1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-12-38	.....	Rs. 31,03,00,000

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REGINALD GARDINER
Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE II
A GRAND CAST OF FUNSTERS!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 11, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 24, 1358
Parsi: Meher 12, 1308
Hightide: 8-58; 22-01
Lowtide: 3-24; 14-53
Sunrise: 6h. 48m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.
Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 2 p.m.
Legislative Council 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
S S Strathmore with mails of the 2nd instant from London due at noon.

Friday, March 17.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 11-30 a.m. Examination in Camera of Mr. Stones.

Saturday, March 18.

S. S. "Strathmore" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. vessel "Melbourne Maru" left Mozi on March 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 3 via usual ports.

FILM JOURNALISTS TO MEET

A special meeting of the Film Journalists will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at the "Filmindia" Office, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to discuss and decide the formation of "Film Journalists' Association of India". Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor of "Janma Bhumi" will preside

Y. M. H. A.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Y.M.H.A. when Miss Gokhale delivered a lecture on the Literacy Campaign. It was presided over not by Mr. A. A. Bave but by Mr. G. B. Dev, Vice-Principal, Gakuldas Tejpal High School, Bombay.

ERVAD BODE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in English on "The Correct Zoroastrian Calendar" to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall, 134-136 Apollo Street, Museum East. At the end there will be questions and answers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

The Manager, National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, writes:—

We have received the following telegram from our Head Office in London: Directors recommend dividend for half-year at the rate of 16 per cent per annum equal to £1 per share, making 16 per cent for the year, less income tax, placing £50,000 to Staff Pension Funds, writing £75,000 off House Property Account, carrying forward £248,879-19-2.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 72nd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj to-day (Thursday), (Principal Day) there will be Bhajan at 6-30 a.m. and at 7-30 a.m. Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Divine Service and in the evening at 6-30 p.m. Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

Special ZENANA SHOW This Afternoon at 1-30 p. m.
13th WEEK
BOMBAY SURPRISE TALKIES' PICTURE:
BHABI
CO-STARRING:
RENUKA DEVI
AND
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA, MAYADEVI
M. NAZIR, PITHAWALA
GYANCHANDRA, KAMA SHUKUL
V. H. DESAI
OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.
ROXY

FIFTH WEEK
HUNS PICTURES'
हंस चित्र
'DEVATA'
AT
WEST-END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
A SUPREME RELEASE!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Duke and the Dancer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Paris Honeymoon". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Sweethearts" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Duke of West Point". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at usual time
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

V. M. FREE DISPENSARY

At the Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion during the month of February 1939, the total number of patients treated was 722 among them the number of new admissions was 172. The average daily attendance was 38.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

A paper on "The Evolution of the Concept of Ahimsa in Hinduism, Part II," will be read by Mr. M. V. Moorthy, B.A.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

A public debate will be held in Kanarese to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. T. Lokesh will propose that "Ancient education is necessary to establish universal peace", while Mr. H. Narayan Bangera will oppose the proposition. Mr. V. Satyarthi Siddanth Visharada will preside.

THIRD CLASS MONTHLY PASS FOUND

One third-class pass between Matunga and V. T. (monthly) bearing the name of Mr. Gopinath Harishchandra was found on the road and it is available at the Khadi Sales Depot Matunga for the owner.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Zinzan Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th March, and is due to arrive here on Saturday the 18th March at 8-0 a.m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Lady Lumley presided at a Meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Bombay Branch of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the Willingdon Sports Club.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SANITATION FUND

The Social League, Bombay, administers a fund called the Miss Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund. Annual grants up to Rs. 150 each are given out of the interest of this fund for maintaining and promoting sanitation in rural areas by such means as sinking wells, preserving the purity of water supply for drinking purposes, cleaning streets, sweeping refuse, filling in insanitary pools and ditches and digging drains. District or Taluka Sanitary Associations, Co-operative Societies or any other bodies carrying out rural sanitary improvement work and needing financial assistance for such work should write to the Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay (4), for application forms.

Adult Literacy Campaign

COMPETITION FOR SLOGANS

The Secretary B.L.C.C. writes:—

Slogans useful for propaganda of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee should be sent to the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee's Secretary, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. These slogans should be in any of the following four languages:—Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Hindi. Two slogans from each language will be selected for prizes of Rs. 5 each. Latest date and time for admission to this competition is 4 p.m. (S.T.), Sunday, the 26th March 1939.

DEVANAGARI SCRIPT ON SILVER COINS

Manager, Hindu Rakshak Dal, Bombay, writes:—

It is learnt that new designs of Rupee, Eight Anna, and Four Anna coin are under consideration in the Govt. Mint, Bombay. At present on the back side of all the coins English and Urdu Script is used to denominate their value. Devanagari is the Script of the twenty-five crores of Hindus in India. So also it is well-known that compared with Devanagari, Urdu is understood by a very small portion of the people in India. Having regard to these facts, justice and convenience demand a place for Devanagari script on the back side of the silver coins abovementioned.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE

Sequel To Notice On 200 Men Due To "Trade Depression"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

One thousand and three hundred of the 5000 employees of Khatau Makanji Mills downed tools from eleven o'clock yesterday morning as a protest against the notices served on 200 workers by the Mill authorities, on account of trade depression.

The strikers belong to the Weaving Department, 750 of the day shifts and 550 of the night shift.

This morning a crowd of strikers collected at the Mills, but there was no trouble of any kind.

The Mill is working with the remaining workers.

BON-VOYAGE TO CITY POLICE CHIEF

Port Haj Official's Send-Off Party

Khan Shaheb Haji Haideralli Haji Bachualli, vice-Chairman of the Port Haj Committee gave a dinner on Tuesday night at the Islam Club in honour of Mr. D.R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay on the eve of his departure for England.

About one hundred guests, were present.

Khan Shaheb Haji Haideralli Haji Bachualli told the guests that it was a well-known fact that Mr. Smith hd made zealous efforts for redress of the hardships which pilgrims had to face.

Mr. Smith made a suitable reply

KHADI SALES DEPOT, MATUNGA

The contributors (of Rs. 10 each) to the Khadi Sales Depot Matunga are requested hereby to call at the Depot and take back their dues of Rs. 10 either in kind or cash.

The contributors are specially thanked hereby for their financial help rendered for the starting of the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga in last April 1938.

Satyagrahis For Cutch

(From A Correspondent.)

"The seventh batch of six Satyagrahi volunteers left for Cutch by s.s. 'Sonavati' under the captainship of Mr. Popatlal Gundalawala. They were given a hearty send-off by Cutchis, prominent of them being. Seth Khimji Bhujpuria. Narbheram Popat and Jumakhlal Mehta.

Syt. Mulraj Karsandas left by the same boat while Syt. Meharally will be leaving on Saturday for Cutch".

Indian Industries Fair

The opening ceremony of the Fifth Indian Industries Fair will be held at the Azad Maidan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday), Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will perform the ceremony.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, March 15.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and east Central Provinces and local in Bihar, while a few showers occurred in west Central Provinces, Orissa and Bengal.

A western disturbance caused light rain or snow at a few stations in extreme north. Isolated thunderstorms are reported in north Hyderabad and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Chaibasa one inch, Ranchi and Pendra three-quarters; Gaya Kanker and Chanda half, Hazaribagh and Naya Dumka quarter.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.5 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.1 degrees 3.8 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-3-39.

At 9-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PROF. SHIVDAYALU FOR HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Prof. Shivdayaluji M.A., professor Government College Lahore and vice-President Punjab Arya Pratinidhi Sabha arrives in Bombay by Punjab Mail to-day morning at 11-15 a.m. at Bori Bunder.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE IN GAMBLING CASE

High Court Dismisses Government's Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court dismissed the Government's appeal against the acquittal of Nathalal Vanmalidas and others by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad who found them not guilty of offences under sections 4 and 5 of the Prevention of Gambling.

It appeared that the police raided the premises of the first two accused who were doing business under the name of American Cotton Exchange of Ahmedabad.

The prosecution contended that though the books and documents seized in the raid were not on the face of them, instruments of gaming, they should be presumed to be such under section 7 of the Act as amended in 1936.

JUDGMENT

Their Lordships in their judgment discussed the implication of the second part of the section which referred to the seizure of "any other thing" than an instrument of gaming, when the police officer who entered the place had reasonable grounds for suspecting such a thing to be an instrument of gaming. In that case the seizure led to the presumption.

But, observed their lordships, when there was no evidence by the things so seized being used as instruments of gaming, then the presumption was rebutted. It seemed to Their Lordships that the presumption in section 7 must always be still-born, because it was rebutted by proof of the very event which gave rise to its birth namely, seizure of something other than an instrument of gaming.

In the present case on the evidence their Lordships could not hold that the books and documents seized were instruments of gaming. They, therefore, upheld the acquittal of the accused.

CONGRESS HOUSE FOR MAHAKOSHAL P. C. C.

Tripuri R. C. Executive Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, March 15.

After the termination of the Tripuri session of the Congress, the Executive Council of the Reception Committee met and decided to hand over all the net savings to the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee for building a Congress House at Jubbulpore in commemoration of the Tripuri Congress Session. The Council further resolved to present the Chariot built for the President's procession and the other pieces of decoration used in the Congress Nagar to a Museum attached to the proposed Congress House, which will later enriched with specimens of Kalchuri art and architects' paintings and drawings and works executed by Vidyamandir students.

Tripuri is practically vacated to-day. a

BIRTHDAY OF KING OF IRAN

Bombay's Elite Present At Consulate Celebration

The Imperial Consulate of Iran in Bombay was "en fete" on Wednesday evening when the 'elite' of the city were the guests of H.E. the Consul of Iran and Madame Keyvani to celebrate the birthday of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi. The consulate was tastefully decorated with variegated lights and flags and buntings, while rich Iran carpets were spread in the spacious compound and the Reception Hall.

The Consul of Iran and Madame Keyvani received the guests and went round among them after refreshment conversing with them on Indian and Iranian topics, while Mr. Kazrani the Consular Secretary was busy seeing that every guest enjoyed the consular hospitality and was comfortable. A distinguished gathering was present.

A band played Iranian as well as western music which was followed by a dance. The guests retired late in the evening wishing His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi many happy returns of the day.

GOVERNOR VISITS MAHARASHTRA SCHOOL

Institution's Appeal For Funds For Building

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the Maharashtra High School on Wednesday afternoon. His Excellency was introduced to the members and visitors presented by Mr. N M. Kale, the Secretary of the Institution, after he had gone round the classes.

Out of 500 boys on the roll 76 per cent. belonged to lower middle classes, 11 per cent. were Harijans and 13 per cent. belonged to the advanced classes. Annual expenditure on each boy was Rs. 40 a year. In the matriculation examination 16 passed out of 32 who were sent up

The institute served the Parel locality very well and therefore appealed to Government and public spirited people to help him collect Rs. 1,50,000.

His Excellency while thanking the society for the honour done to him in extending an invitation for this visit deeply expressed his appreciation of the co-operative effort taken by various members for the inauguration of this Institution and how within 13 years of hard struggle experiments made on behalf of the school gave results quite beyond the expectations of experimenters.

He highly appreciated the work of the school which was being conduct on the being conducted on the Royal Commission on Indian Labour of 1931. He was glad to know that the school has widened the vision of poor children in this locality and also enlarged their outlook on life.

His Excellency observed that he would do whatever was possible in respect of financial aid from Government.

"ONLY ONE THING FOR RHEUMATISM"

Sufferer Follows Good Advice and—Takes Kruschen

PAIN HAS NOW DISAPPEARED

The writer of the following letter had a bad attack of rheumatism, and was advised to take Kruschen. He did so, with the usual happy results, and describes his experiences in the following words:—

"About two years ago I developed a violent attack of rheumatism in my left shoulder blade. I tried all sorts of remedies, but with no results, until one day my brother-in-law on hearing of my suffering exclaimed. "There is only one thing to cure rheumatism! That is—Kruschen Salts!' I decided to purchase a bottle, and for the first week took a teaspoonful in a glass of hot water each morning, immediately on rising. The pain gradually disappeared as though it had been massaged away, and has now gone entirely. After the first week I reduced the quantity to about a quarter of a teaspoonful. I am still taking my early morning dose and intend to continue, as I feel convinced that it is keeping me fit."—J.G.B.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients of these Salts assist Nature to expel the dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Announcing
THE FIFTH INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
Shall be opened at the hands of
SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS
Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.,
TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.
AT
AZAD MAIDAN
BOMBAY

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LILIAN HARVEY
(of "Congress Dances" fame)
in U-F-A's Dance Festival—
"DUKE & THE DANCER"
(with GERMAN dialogue and ENGLISH Titles).

HAVE Soft, Healthy Hair

Hair must be healthy to be good-looking... Let 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic help... it cleanses and tones the scalp, adds life and lustre. Here's the routine: RUB THE TONIC well into the scalp and hair. THEN STEAM THE HEAD by wrapping it in towels that have been wrung out of hot water... Shampoo.

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THESE TONIC TREATMENTS are excellent for conditioning the hair before and after a permanent wave... Correct dryness and dandruff, supplement natural scalp oils, bring out the beauty of your wave. Why not try one?
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The Bombay Chronicle

Bombay: Thursday, March 16, 1939

ARMY INDIANISATION

The Congress Nationalist Party's cut motion in the Central Legislative Assembly to censure the personnel and terms of reference of the Sandhurst Committee was carried by 57 against 41 votes and Mr. Satyamurti's motion to censure Government's general Defence policy was carried by 56 against 43 votes. Both motions deserved a larger majority but many of the nominated members of the House have yet to understand their duty by the country in this matter. The censure motion against the Sandhurst Committee, which we shall consider to-day, was richly deserved as both the personnel of the Committee and its terms of reference are against the resolution recently passed by the Assembly. That resolution demanded speeding up of Indianisation of the Army and a majority of elected members in the Committee. But the Committee actually appointed is asked to examine whether the results achieved justify acceleration of Indianisation and contains only two elected members.

Useless Committee

Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, sought to defend the personnel of the Committee on the pleas that the Committee needed to include men of wide knowledge of the problem and also representatives of all parts of the country. But it was quite possible to find an elected majority for the Committee, satisfying both these conditions, though they would necessarily refuse to be subservient to Government. It was also said that to have an elected majority would virtually be to pack the Committee and vitiate its report in advance. But packing was not likely when the Government were to choose the elected members. There is packing now and it is a foregone conclusion that the Committee's report will be reactionary. Government did not always oppose an elected majority. The Skeen Committee had on it 50 per cent of elected representatives. But Government did not want another inconvenient Report. In the circumstances Mr. Asaf Ali had good reason to remark that the fate of the present Committee's Report was sealed and the Committee itself might very well be dissolved.

Too Fit

An argument persistently urged against more rapid Indianisation is that the material available in India for recruitment is not sufficiently good. Mr. Ogilvie contended that "an acceleration in recruitment demanded the availability of sufficient good material" but that the number of candidates who had offered themselves for 30 commissions in the Army had fallen to 128 in 1938 from 326 in 1933. Now, the figures, even as they are, are no argument against acceleration of recruitment. For the apparent fall only indicates that a number of candidates quite fit for recruitment have learnt to keep away from bitter experience of favouritism to certain communities and families known for their wealth and the imperialist type of loyalty and the ruthless discrimination against those known for nationalist loyalty. But conceding for argument's sake that the material normally available for recruitment is not satisfactory enough for more rapid Indianisation, a little effort to stimulate recruitment by a variety of ways that are now being adopted in Britain and other free countries, and were successfully tried in India during the last world war, can even to-day raise ten times the required number of recruits for commissions, thoroughly fit according to every reasonable standard of fitness. And with a little more effort at preparing recruits in special or selected schools a hundred times the required number of recruits can be raised in two years. The average Indian is not less fit for the army than a national of any other country. Nor can we believe he cannot be even trained for the purpose. In any case, in spite of Government's failure to encourage adequately the military career among Indians, nay, in spite of their attempts to discourage it, hundreds of Indians can be annually picked out who are thoroughly fit for being trained as officers. If they are not actually picked out, it is not because they are not fit for the posts but only because they are too fit to suit British Imperialist interests.

Consummation Of Munich

Yesterday's reports from Central Europe remind one of the tributes paid by London realists to Mr. Chamberlain in September last, when he was greeted as conqueror returning with "noble laurels." Non-realists, all the world over, had no doubt then as to what would eventually happen. It has now happened and within six months of Munich—and ironically enough within forty-eight hours of Lord Halifax gravely warning the Press against the dangers of propagating rumours! The Czech tragedy has, therefore, come as a shock, but by no means as a surprise.

If there is any surprise it is in the completeness of the meal which Herr Hitler has made of what was once Czecho-Slovakia. He has first cut the country into three and reduced all the pieces separately into German protectorates. And this "protection" is more thorough than even, for instance, Britain's over Egypt before and during the war. One need not dilate upon the implications of the tragedy. They are well-known. At one stroke Herr Hitler has reached Roumania and the borders of the Ukraine—he will, if reports are correct—square Hungary and, for future purposes, Rumania too and he will, incidentally, punish Poland for her intransigence. What next? Where and when will he strike next—for what is very obvious is that the democracies will practise the cowardly principle of permitting him to digest his new meal. Will he force a "show-down" with France and Britain, or are Poland and Rumania next on the programme as clearing the ground for an attack on Russia? The latter seems more likely.

Princes And Federation

The Jamsaheb's reply to the Viceroy's address to the Princes' Chamber shows that quite a number of Princes still seem to be distrustful of joining the proposed Federal scheme. They have examined it for years but they want still more time to examine the latest Instrument of Accession. Their distrust is certainly not due to a desire to support the Congress in its opposition to the scheme. But among other reasons, they fear that on their joining Federation, it will be impossible to treat Congressmen as outsiders, and the latter may enter the States and start or support the local agitation for responsible government to a larger extent than they do now. Now, the Princes may as well understand that Congressmen will start or support agitation for reforms in the States whether the Princes join the Federation or not. Congressmen will not allow themselves to be treated as outsiders anywhere in India, nor will they merely look on when their fellow-countrymen in the States need their assistance. Finally, Federation or no Federation, responsible government has got to be achieved in the States, with or without the aid of the Congress.

State Finances And Social Action

Bombay Ministry's Aims And Approach

(By 'Economicus')

Mr. A. Fernandes of the 'Goan Emigrants' Committee,' an organization financed by the Salazar regime in Goa mostly out of the revenue derived from sales-tax on Goa lotteries and the embargo tax on British Indian rice describes in these columns the 'Making of the Budget' in a highly superficial and almost impresario-like manner without adequately emplasising the ideology underlying the framing of the budget. It would, therefore, be interesting to notice the difference between the mechanical routine and even the conjuring up of 'surpluses' out of what is actually a bankrupt budget, so typical of the authoritarian regimes and the skilful financial handling demanded of the Ministry that has a well-defined and genuinely social programme under democratic reorientation.

Salazar the Magician.

To cite a remarkable instance, Mr. V. da Braganca Cunha's statement contained in his latest publication* which completely exposes the illusion of the 'New State' built up by the Portuguese dictator Dr. Salazar may be reproduced:

Fascist Portugal's economic position (he writes) is being increasingly precarious. The Budget surplus for 1936 shows a surplus of over £19,000 and provision is made for the frantic expenditure, during the next five years, of £5,000,000 for military rearmament, £1,500,000 of which will be expended during the first year—an expenditure creating shortage of commodities and impoverishing the standard of living of the people. Incidentally, the Budget for 1937 published in December, 1936, shows a surplus of over £3,000,000!

The 'Coimbra Professor with the Sebastian touch' has in fact revolutionised the entire technique of framing the budget by 'including loans as normal revenue' so that the experts of the League of Nations have to record the Portuguese budget as an out-and-out 'deficit' one.

The Real Problem.

Mr. Fernandes betrays, in his breezy generalisations and platitudes, a faulty understanding of our Government's budget policy. He evidently imagines the Finance Minister's existence as only linked with the present Ministry's with the mechanical tie of the budget routine. As a matter of fact and as Mr. A. B. Latthe in a recent public statement has made the position clear, there is perfect co-ordination and unity of aims, based on the well-known Congress Ministerial programme, between the various Ministers. As far as the budget 'problem' are concerned, they have to be related to the financial policies of the earlier regime and one totally different in its orientation as well as to the restriction placed, under the Government of India Act (a measure of strategic importance directly connected with the transition in politico-financial power) on the scope of the Finance Minister's action.

Tainted Revenue

Mr. Fernandes apparently takes the witty remarks about his 'unhappy' existence made by the Finance Minister in a ridiculously serious manner. Mr. Fernandes ought to appreciate the fact that the Bombay Ministry, far from ever contemplating the replenishment of revenue by taxing people's food or making a profit out of lotteries is concerned primarily with saving, to the maximum limit of its capacity for effective action, the population of the province and country from the evils resulting from the past rule. No well-informed or intelligent person could deduce that any regret is felt at what Mr. Fernandes describes as the process of spending good money to prevent the collection of tainted money. The loss of revenue derived from systematic poisoning of and infliction of misery on masses of people addicted to alcoholism and opiate drugs marks, on the contrary, a distinct and valuable gain in terms of better conditions of health and standard of living. Goa has no doubt a different conception of financial ethics as the Goa Branch of the Indian National Congress has demonstrated by proving with

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

INDIANS IN KENYA

Protest Against Reservation Of Highlands For Europeans

From Mr. D. D. Master

MOMBASA: Mar. 3.

The history of the reservation of Highlands in Kenya for Europeans only is so well-known that it is hardly necessary to repeat it here at length. But it must be remembered that as long ago as 1902 the Indians in Kenya were assured by the then Deputy Commissioner (now Governor) that they (Indians) were in error in supposing that the British Government had any intention to draw any distinction between various communities so far as the rights of settling, acquiring land and mining were concerned. Then came the pledge of Lord Elgin who stated that it was not consonant with the views of His Majesty's Government to impose any restrictions as regards the acquisition of land by Indians but that as a matter of administrative convenience grants in Highlands should not be made to Indians. This was followed up by the issue of the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1915 which among other things empowered the Governor to veto any transfer of land in Highlands between different races. This policy was confirmed by the Imperial Government in 1923. At that time not only the Indians in Kenya but the Government of India also reserved their right to reopen this question along with other important questions regarding common roll, etc. at a suitable time and did not agree to the policy enunciated in that White Paper.

Orders-In-Council

In 1932 a Commission was appointed by the British Parliament to enquire and report upon the claims and needs in respect of land of the native population in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and also to define the area known as Highlands within which the people of European descent were to have a privileged position. It must be remembered that the Commission was never asked to recommend any legislation in respect of Highlands in Kenya though they were asked to suggest means for securing lands to the Africans.

During the last week of last month the Government of Kenya have in the official Gazette published two Orders-in-Council one for giving effect to the recommendations of the land Commission for securing to the Africans certain lands and the other termed "The Kenya (Highlands) Order-in-Council 1939". Both came into operation on the 1st March (1939). It has been admitted by the Law Officers of the Crown in London and other prominent persons that the Land Commission went beyond its terms of reference in recommending an Order-in-Council for reservation of Highlands. Notwithstanding that the present Order has been enacted. The Order provides for the establishment of a Highland Board which is to consist of (1) the Chief Secretary as President, (2) the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement as Vice-President, (3) four persons, not holding office in the public service of the Colony, appointed from time to time by a majority of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of the Colony present and voting at a meeting of the European elected members convened for the purpose, (4) a person to be nominated from time to time by the Governor. All persons may not be necessarily members of the Legislative Council. Four members of the Board shall form a quorum and the Board may regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit.

Powers Of The Highland Board

Section No. 5 of the Order-in-Council reads:—

"5. It shall be the function of the Board (a) to protect the interests of the inhabitants of the Highlands in the land situate in the Highlands and in particular to make representations to the Governor when in the opinion of the Board anything in relation to the administration, management, development or control of the land in the Highlands is not in the best interests of the inhabitants of the Highlands;

(b) to give or withhold its consent in all matters in which its consent is required by any Ordinance for the time being in force in the Colony;

(c) to advise the Governor in all matters relating to the disposition of land within the Highlands;

and the Governor shall consult the Board in all such matters as are referred to in paragraph (c)."

Evidently the Highlands Board is to consist of Europeans only and they are to protect the interests of all the inhabitants in the land situate in the Highlands. The inhabitants in the Highlands do not consist of Europeans only. There are Africans and Indians as well and all of them are to be under the protection of the Highlands Board. Further, hitherto the Governor had the power to veto any transfers of land in the Highlands between different races. Apparently the present Order-in-Council takes away that power and makes the Highlands Board an all-powerful entity without whose consent the Governor is even powerless and helpless to do anything. In other words the Governor shall have to follow the dictation of the European members of the Highlands Board. This is a constitutional advance given to Europeans only in Kenya nowhere obtaining in a Crown Colony.

Indians' Resentment

Now the Press Communique, issued by the Government of India states (as telegraphed by Reuter's Agency) that the Order-in-Council merely confirms the past administrative practice. When what is said above is understood how the Government of India terms the Order merely confirming administrative practice does not enter the imagination of an ordinary man. Kenya Indians think that the Government of India's plea is utterly wrong. The deep resentment that is felt by Indians in Kenya was reflected in the step that the Executive of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress took in observing the 1st of March, the day on which the Order-in-Council came into operation, as "Highlands Day". All over Kenya Indians observed half-day Hartal and meetings attended by men, women and children in numbers unprecedented were held all over Kenya.

For the first time during the last twenty years and more processions marched the Indian areas

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PREPARING FOR SURRENDER?

The Communist "revolt" against the Miaja-Casado Defence Junta of Republican Spain has been duly suppressed and Communist leaders are all reported to have surrendered. But what next? The Junta has started demobilising reservists and, according to Colonel Casado, 'is busy planning liquidation' of the war. Colonel Casado also announced: "We do not yet know what General Franco's attitude is. We are trying to negotiate an honourable peace, *if possible*, on the basis of the independence of Spain and no reprisals." (Our italics). This is all very well. But why has the Junta actually begun liquidating the war without any hint of a guarantee from Franco? And does it intend, in case an honourable peace is not possible, to surrender without a fight? It is also noteworthy, in this connection, that Franco has made no move yet against Madrid.

BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

Speaking at a lunch, Sir Samuel Hoare referred to "the future of the Empire" and sought to convert into a proud achievement what was an unavoidable inevitability. He declared, with a sense of pleasant self-satisfaction, that "Whitehall control and influence" over the Dominions was a chapter which was "for ever closed." The chapter is certainly closed, but it is closed in spite of British statesmen's efforts to the contrary. What is more, the new chapter, which Sir Samuel suggests should be opened, will not be a long one The Dominions have learnt to be guided by self-interest and, having won the title to pursue their own interests they will act regardless of any, even symbolical, relationship with Great Britain. Indeed, some of them are already doing so, and if the others profess affection for the "mother-country," it is only because they are, for the time being, uneasy about their own security against Germany and Japan. And, so far as the "coloured races" are concerned, they have, anyway, no place either in the Empire or in the so-called "Commonwealth."

AN ANOMALY REMOVED

The decision of the Bombay Government to amalgamate the two cadres of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors of Police into one will be warmly welcomed. The present invidious distinction in the ranks of the Bombay Police was not only galling to its Indian personnel but it also constituted a positive national affront. Such an anomaly, smacking of racial superiority, could obviously not be allowed to continue by any popular Government and the Home Member is entitled to congratulations for the amicable manner in which he has arrived at the happy settlement. The Anglo-Indian community has shown a lively appreciation of the spirit of the times in willingly agreeing to the change. Such a reorientation of outlook will be the best safeguard of their interests in the future.

TIMELY REPUDIATION

The Bombay Government took the earliest opportunity to repudiate the canard that they propose to postpone for some months their plans of prohibition in the city and suburbs. "There is absolutely no foundation for the report," said the Premier himself in the Assembly on Wednesday. Anti-prohibition propaganda will, of course, continue in various forms and it may even serve a useful purpose by warning Government to take necessary precautions soon enough, particularly by taking the initiative speedily in appointing non-official committees to co-operate with them. They will do well to issue a communique explaining at some length the nature of the official and non-official propaganda carried on so successfully in Ahmedabad.

BOTH POLITICAL AND ETHICAL

We note, meanwhile, that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a predominantly European body, disapproves of prohibition as being "an intrusion of legislative activity into a purely ethical sphere." Here is a plea against the very principle of prohibition and not merely against the pace of its progress and the methods of replacing the Excise revenue. But the plea is not valid. The prohibition of liquor is but a step further from the prohibition of drugs like opium and cocaine enforced in the most progressive countries. Moreover, if it is conceded that total abstinence has an ethical and physiological value, if it reduces crime and promotes health and efficiency of labour—this has been proved again and again in India and other countries—these advantages make prohibition a social necessity, especially if society as a whole demands it. It is too late in the day to condemn the very principle of prohibition in India

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Political clubs are sometimes trumps.

* * *

Love and reason are seldom on speaking terms.

* * *

Love is the flavouring extracts in the ice cream of life.

* * *

Arrowroot might be appropriate food for little cupid.

* * *

It is usually the alimony he has to pay that causes a man to figure in a divorce suit.

* * *

If a man is too proud to beg and too honest to steal, the only thing left for him to do is to get trusted.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"It is a great pleasure to me to have presided over this session of the Chamber of Princes. Some chairmen have difficulty with their meetings and with their audiences but our proceedings are always pleasant and I assure you I am profoundly grateful to Your Highnesses for the support which you have all given to the Chair on this occasion.

—Lord Linlithgow.

* * * *

The Ruling Chiefs, says a New Delhi message, were entertained at dinner at the Viceroy's House to-night.

Their Highnesses must have been hungry after the Chamber Session and needed to be fed by His Excellency.

* * * *

"Here arises a nice problem. If Great Britain—the home of parliamentary democracy—and France are ruled out, where are the democracy loving countries with which India should associate herself?"

—Anglo-India.

In other words India should continue to associate herself with democracy betraying countries particularly, of course, with Perfidious Albion! which, as a matter of fact, is what Anglo-India does actually plead for.

* * * *

Apropos of white racialism against Indians in South Africa, our Johannesberg correspondent suggests that Congress leaders and Mr. M. A. Jinnah should press the Government of India to fight it.

But why should Mr. Jinnah do so?

* * * *

Berlin circles believe that German troops are ready to march into Czecho-Slovakia during the night, if necessary.

It need not be necessary at all since Nazis can easily overrun Czecho-Slovakia in broad day light, as, in fact, they have.

* * * *

Speaking on Monday last Lord Halifax denounced sensation mongering, solemnly complaining that "quite apart from what was happening, the air was constantly filled with sensational rumours of what was going to happen."

And, as if to oblige Lord Halifax Herr Hitler and his agents proceeded helpfully on Tuesday and Wednesday to clear the air by converting rumours into actual facts

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It is generally agreed by the British Press that the Anglo-French post-Munich guarantee to Czecho-Slovakia "does not arise at the present juncture."

Indeed, the juncture is such that it is eminently desirable for the guarantee to lie undisturbed.

Or perhaps it will be more desirable to give it a more peaceful and abiding asylum in a corner of Czecho-Slovakia's grave.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain, says Reuter, reminded Major Attlee and the House that "the guarantee was one against unprovoked agression against Czecho-Slovakia and no such aggression had yet taken place."

And now?

Quite simple. There is no Czecho-Slovakia in existence at all and, therefore, there is no question of guaranteeing her integrity.

* * * *

In Italy "satisfaction is expressed that the attitude of both France and Britain suggests that international tension does not run the risk of being further strained."

The beauty of the irony is that France and Britain will both accept this vicarious compliment.

* * * *

Colonel Casado declares that Spanish republicans are trying to negotiate peace "on the basis of the Independence of Spain and no reprisals."

Why can't he see that General Franco is unable to accept the former and incapable of agreeing to the latter?

* * * *

'I want a shaving brush for a gentleman,' said the young woman.

'Certainly, what size?' replied the shop assistant.

'About five foot eleven.'

'I mean do you want a small gentleman's brush?'

'No, it is for a large gentleman—with hog bristles.'

Disarmed And Dismembered

GERMAN TROOPS CARRY OUT REICH MISSION

Slovakia And Carpatho-Ukraine Declare Independence

BERLIN, March 15.

An official communique declares that Germany has taken the Czech people under the protection of the Reich.

The official communique was issued at the conclusion of the Chancellory Conference.

It also declares that an agreement on these lines dated March 15 was signed by Herr Hitler, Doctor Hacha, Herr Von Ribbentrop and Dr. Chvalkowsky.

The communique further declares that autonomous development of Czech national life will be guaranteed by the Reich.

CZECH TROOPS TO BE DISARMED

According to a Prague telegram German troops will enter Czech territory at 5 a. m. G. M. T.

The Czech Army will be disarmed by the Germans as they meet.

Quarter hourly appeals are being made to the Czech army not to resist entry into Czech territory of the German army and to surrender all arms without hesitation.

Prague reports to the official German News Agency now state that according to information from German national circles reaching Prague, German tanks have reached the "German House" in Moravskaostrava to-night.

It appears from these reports that the Townhall and Police Headquarters were occupied earlier by German troops. It is stated that German troops and Blackguard formations are reported to have crossed the Czechoslovak frontier at a number of points and are stated to have moved in a South-easterly direction.

According to the latest report for which there is no confirmation in official German circles Mich, Alkowitz and Mistek some 20 miles to the South of Maerischostrau have been occupied.

40 DIVISIONS READY TO MOVE

An earlier telegram from Berlin states:—

Germany is expected to take action to-night which will alter the map of Europe.

Herr Tiso's request for Herr Hitler's help is taken here to mean that German troops will march into Slovakia probably to-night to restore order and clarify Herr Tiso's position.

The fate of the Czechs depends on the visit here of Dr. Hacha and M. Chvalkowsky who, it is stated, will be received by Herr Hitler in the presence of Herr Von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal Goering. It is understood Dr. Hacha is coming on his own responsibility.

The whole country is seething with rumours of troop movements. It is said that altogether 40 divisions are in the position of potential mobility while 14 have been detailed for possible immediate action. Two motorised divisions are reported to have left Breslau for the South Ernsilesian frontier.

Large sections of the Berlin-Vienna motor road have been closed to civil traffic. The Nazi motor corps—a motorised semi-military party organisation—has left Munich for the Frontier.

Requisitioning of private cars has started in Munich.

RUTHENIA CUT OFF

It is officially stated that "constitutional relations between Prague and Ruthenia have ceased to exist and Prague is no longer obliged to defend the Frontiers, says a Prague message, of this country."

The view apparently taken in Prague is that Ruthenia is a matter for Hungary to settle with Germany.—Reuter.

CZECH MINISTER FOR INTERIOR TO BE SACKED

PRAGUE, Mar. 15.

An Official communique states that M Revay is at present in Germany "defending the interests of his country.

The Czech General Prchaca Minister for Interior will be relieved of office.

The new Government is described as provisional and it is generally thought here that Carpathoukrian will place itself under German protection.

PRAGUE SUBMITS TO HUNGARIAN DEMAND

PRAGUE, March 14

It is reliably learned that Government have ordered the return of Czech troops from Carpathoukraine in compliance with the Hungarian ultimatum.—Reuter.

PRAGUE CABINET IN PERMANENT SESSION

PRAGUE, Mar. 15.

The Prague Cabinet is in permanent session and plans for its reshuffle are in abeyance pending the results of Dr Hacha's talk with Herr Hitler.

Prague was quiet at midnight when crowds dispersed following several parades by Czech fascists.—Reuter.

AMERICA TAKES SERIOUS VIEW

Crisis Regarded As Forerunner Of More Serious Ones

WASHINGTON, Mar 15.

"Virtual dissolution of Czechoslovakia has caused a painful impression here" declares the newspaper "Star". It adds "this new crisis is regarded as the forerunner of a more serious one before the end of the month.

Reports from American diplomats in Central Europe indicate that German and Italian Governments are preparing for a real showdown. Many warn the administration that trouble is likely to start within ten days."

Official circles in Washington view to-day's developments as an unmistakable evidence of the intention of the Totalitarian States to secure obedience of the remaining small democracies in the coming struggle with France and Britain.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN TROOPS IN CARPATHOUKRAINE

BERLIN, Mar. 15.

German radio reports state that the advance of Hungarian troops into Carpathoukraine is proceeding and they give a Budapest report to that Hungarian troops have occupied the town of Svalava to the north of Munkacs.—Reuter.

ANSCHLUSS ANNIVERSARY CANCELLED

VIENNA, Mar. 15.

The big military parade fixed for to-day to celebrate the first anniversary of the Anschluss was cancelled and it is uncertain whether Herr Hitler will be coming to Vienna as anticipated.

Reuter understands that Dr. Hacha accompanied by M Chvalkovsky and the Chief Pro-consul left his hotel at 00-10 G.M.T. for the Chancellery to see Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

'Munich Man' Remains Neutral

End Of Czechoslovakia Is No Obstruction To Chamberlain

LONDON, March 14.

With the twenty-year old Czecholovak State disintegrated and with the vital talk to-night between Dr. Hacha and Herr Hitler in Berlin concerning the fate of Moravia and Bohemia and with the Hungarian ultimatum to Prague expiring at 2 a.m. to-morrow. The British Cabinet will have to consider the dramatic change of face of Europe when they assemble to-morrow for their usual weekly meeting, writes a diplomatic observer

Events to-day moved so swiftly that European opinion scarcely had time to crystallise and British views expressed to-night merely emphasised Mr Chamberlain's statement in the Parliament this afternoon that British attitude was one of complete neutrality.

There is no disposition in Britain to exaggerate the seriousness of the admittedly serious events. Indeed one optimistic leader writer in to-night's "Evening Standard' suggests that "The end of Federal Czechoslovakia does not increase hostilities in Europe or indeed put any fresh obstruction in Mr. Chamberlain's path".

French opinion appears to be identical with the British opinion. Reuter reports from Paris show that opinion there is "calm but not complacent". The latest developments are being regarded as a regrettable aftermath to Munich; but it is not believed that Germany intends to annex Czechoslovakia in view of Herr Hitler's repeated declarations that he does not want foreigners within German frontiers. In Polish circles some confusion appears to prevail since events do not yet reveal whether Poland has cause for uneasiness or rejoicing.—Reuter.

FULL STORY OF AGREEMENT

Czech President Places Fate Of People In Hands Of Fuehrer

BERLIN, March 15.

An official communique mentions that the parties to the Conference conferred together in Herr Hitler's workroom for 45 minutes, whereupon Dr. Hacha and Dr. Chvalkowsky withdrew for individual consultations with Marshal Goering and Herr Von Ribbentrop.

When the conference was over, the following agreement was signed at 02-55 G.M.T.

"The Fuehrer to-day in the presence of Herr Von Ribbentrop received Dr. Hacha and Dr. Chvalkowsky at their wish in Berlin. On their arrival, the serious situation which had arisen through the events of the last few weeks in the former Czechoslovak State territory was submitted in all clearness to examination. The conviction and expressed aim on both sides were that all efforts must be made to secure quiet, order, and peace in this part of Central Europe.

The Czechoslovak President declared that in order to reach final appeasement, he placed the fate of the Czech people and the land trustingly in the hands of the Fuehrer of the German Reich.

The Fuehrer accepted this declaration and gave expression of his decision that he placed the Czech people under the protection of the German Reich, and would guarantee it an autonomous development, its national life corresponding to its peculiarities. Signed on March 15 Hitler, Hacha, Ribbentrop and Chvalkowsky."

This was followed swiftly by the confirmation of the news that the German army was ordered to march into the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia immediately.

Dr. Goebbels in a broadcast shortly after 05-00 a.m. declared that where resistance was encountered, it would be broken "by all means." He added that the Czech Government had ordered its army not to resist the march and give the German troops all facilities.—Reuter.

NAZI TRADE PACT WITH ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.

It is confirmed that Germany has negotiated a trade agreement with Argentina for the exchange of 100,000 tons of wheat against railway material. The Agreement will be signed within a few days.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN ACKNOWLEDGES FAILURE

"I Bitterly Regret What Has Now Occurred"

LONDON, March 15.

Mr. Chamberlain entered the House of Commons to make a statement on Czechoslovakia just before the end of the question time amid Ministerial cheers and derisive cries from the Opposition.

The Premier said that the Government having failed in its recent endeavour to achieve guarantee of agreement with other Munich Governments, the British Government regarded the guarantee obligations as no longer binding.

After touching upon the questions of loan to Czechoslovakia and postponement of the visit of Mr. Hudson and Mr. Stanley to Berlin, previously mentioned by Lord Halifax in the House of Lords, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he had no doubt that Munich was right and he believed that it had the approval of a vast majority of the peoples of the World

BEYOND CONTEMPLATION

Mr Chamberlain said that he could not believe anything of the kind now done by Germany was contemplated by any Munich signatory. The Munich Agreement constituted a settlement and he could not regard the manner and method whereby these changes had been brought about as in accordance with the Munich Agreement.

Now, for the first time Germany was in military occupation of the people with whom she had no racial connections. These events could not fail to be cause of disturbance to the international situation. They were bound to administer a shock to confidence and it was all the more regrettable because confidence was beginning to revive and there was every possibility of concrete measures.

METHODS OF DISCUSSION

The premier added "It is natural therefore that I should bitterly regret what has now occurred. But do not let us be deflected from our course (cheers). Let us remember, the desire of all Peoples of the World still remains concentrated on the hopes of peace and return to an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill which has so often been disturbed.

The aim of this country now, as it always has been, is to promote that desire and substitute methods of discussion for methods of force in the settlement of differences, though we may have to suffer checks and disappointments from time to time the objects I have in mind are of too great a significance to the happiness of mankind for us lightly to give them up." (cheers).

LABOUR-LIBERAL COMMENT

Mr. Grenfell (Labour) declared that it was a day of humiliation and shame for Britain. "We had allowed truth to be set aside and allowed violence to take the place of reason and justice and violence had triumphed." Mr. Chamberlain in his simplicity of mind believed that undertakings at Munich were given in good faith. The Premier had said so. Czechoslovakia had now been occupied in the same manner as she would have been occupied, had there been no Munich. We were not entering upon a period of peace and security in Europe, but upon a period of immediate terrible danger. To-morrow it might be poland, who would be at an immense military disadvantage. Hungary could be overwhelmed in hours. Rumania was on the way.

Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal) declared it was not independence of Slovakia which had been proclaimed, but the dependence of Slovakia on Germany. In the course of a later speech by Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Chamberlain indicated that Mr. Hudson's visits to Warsaw, Moscow and Helsingki would be paid. The announcement was received with cheers.—Reuter.

MR. EDEN'S SPEECH

Mr. Eden, who was cheered when he rose said that there could be no doubt of the character of the German action. As far as he was aware there was not a shred of evidence of ill-treatment to the remaining German minority in Czechoslovakia and no representations had been made to the Czech Government or the French and British Governments such as should have been made under the Munich Agreement if the matter was serious and urgent.

It was difficult to escape the conclusion that these grievances were largely imaginary and evidence was adduced to justify an illegitimate action after the event. Even if real, they could not justify the action taken. Mr. Eden asked was there any member of the House now who believed that after these events we should have more than another brief respite, perhaps briefer than the last, before further demands are made, another victim arraigned and the victim found again with the alternative of resistance or surrender?

HEADING FOR ANARCHY

We were confronted with a situation in which there was a rapid deterioration of international standards said Mr. Eden. He gave the warning "I am convinced that if these present methods are allowed to continue unchecked, we are heading straight for anarchy and universal tragedy, which is going to involve us all."—Reuter.

ALL SHARE IN SPOILS

Disintegration Of Czechoslovakia

LONDON, March 15.

THE STREAM OF REPORTS REACHING LONDON FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENTS APPEAR TO CONFIRM THE RAPID DISINTEGRATION OF THE TWENTY-YEAR-OLD PEACE-TREATY REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

GERMANY, HUNGARY AND FINALLY RUMANIA ARE REPORTED TO BE SHARING IN THE SPOILS.

The appearance of Rumania in the bewildering kaleidoscope of events marked by two dramatic postmidnight happenings. From Prague it was reported firstly that the new Cabinet of Carpathoukraine (Ruthenia) headed by M. Volosin fled to Rumania and secondly, according to private information received in Bratislava, Rumanians, including troops, occupied over 20 villages in Eastern Ruthenia which is inhabited chiefly by Rumanians.

In view of the important reservation in Prague's reply to Hungary it is understood, says a Budapest's message, that Hungary takes the view that it is entitled to take all necessary measures for the protection of its nationals in Ruthenia.

It is learned in official Hungarian quarters that in the execution of this step Hungarian troops crossed the frontier at several points in addition to Ungvar and Munkach.

According to the latest news direct from Bucharest it is reported that King Carol yesterday afternoon had a long conference with M. Gafencu, the Foreign Minister, who gave him an account of the latest developments in the Czechoslovakia crisis.

No special military precautions are considered necessary on Rumania's Carpathonkrainian frontier, and the general attitude of Rumania is described in official circles as calm. Rumania will not interfere in a virtual move by Poland and Hungary for the establishment of a common frontier in Carpathoukrainia. The Rumanian Foreign Ministry is in constant touch with Warsaw. Thus it will be seen that there is no direct confirmation of Prague reports that Rumania is marching.

In the meantime the action contemplated by Poland upto now has not been clarified. Reuter's correspondent in Prague learns from a very reliable source that German troops will begin to occupy Bohemia at 6 a.m. entering from the South. There is no official confirmation of this report.—Reuter.

CANBERRA, March 14.

Mr. Menzies, Attorney-General and Minister of Industry, resigned as a protest against the Government's decision to repeal pensions provision in the National Insurance Act.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO JAIPURIS

JAIPUR, March 15.

Mahatma Gandhi passed through Jaipur last night 'en route' to New Delhi. A huge crowd thronged the station for a 'darshan' of Gandhiji.

Mahatma Gandhi gave the following message to the people of Jaipur:—

"I hear that Jaipur citizens have observed non-violence well in the Satyagraha. Everybody should remember that an individual or a group that observes perfect Truth and Ahimsa to achieve its goal must always be victorious."—United Press.

No Risk Further: International Tension

ROME, Mar. 14.

No immediate risk of increased international tension is seen in to-day's developments. Whatever the developments may be, there will be no need for the Munich Conference to bring about a final settlement of the Slovak question. Satisfaction is expressed that the attitude of both France and Britain suggests that international tension does not run the risk of being further strained.—Reuter.

Instructions To Bank Of England

Lord Halifax in the House of Lords during the debate on the crisis and financial assistance to Czechoslovakia said that out of ten millions sterling allocated, 6.75 million are drawn upon and the rest remained in the Bank of England. The latter has been informed to make no further payment until the situation cleared.

Franco British Co-operation

In the Commons replying to questions Mr. Shakespeare declared that if Britain and France found themselves allied in any future war it was contemplated that naval co-operation should be complete. Conversations already begun between the respective Naval Staffs were being continued.

Gandhian Leadership Re-established

Outcome Of Tripuri Congress Session: Subhas Bose's Decision

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

TRIPURI: March 14.

AS THE CONGRESS LEADERS DEPARTED ONE BY ONE ON MONDAY, MAKING TRIPURI SETTLE DOWN AGAIN TO A LIFE OF MONOTONE IN ITS JUNGLE SETTING, THERE WAS ONE QUESTION WHICH CAME UP IN THE MIND OF EVERY VISITOR: NAMELY, "WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRIPURI SESSION?"

Mahatma's Spirit Pervades Tripuri

It was easy to answer the question, if only one were to recall the atmosphere in which every item on the programme of the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress was held: It was Mahatma Gandhi's spirit that pervaded the whole of Vishnudutt Nagar, though he was not present on the scene. Before the announcement of the termination of the fast at Rajkot, Tripuri seemed to have very little interest in the Congress session, each delegate or the visitor asking the other as to what course events would take at Rajkot.

With happy news from Rajkot, almost a new era seemed to set in in Tripuri, the only topic of discussion being the efficacy of Gandhian methods.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE

It was exactly in this atmosphere that the subjects Committee as well as the open session was called upon to consider Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution reaffirming faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and requesting Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to nominate his Cabinet in accordance with the wishes of Mahatmaji. Everyone was agreed on the point that Gandhian leadership was indispensable. Not even Mr. M. N. Roy and his nine followers could say openly and plainly that Gandhiji's leadership could be dispensed with either in the near or distant future.

Some of the Bengal "fire-brands" notably Mr. Dutt Muzumdar, who came to be known for his eloquence in the Subjects Committee, were emphatic in their condemnation of Pt. Pant's resolution with the exception of that part which referred to the need for Gandhian leadership.

The session, therefore, proved beyond doubt that Mahatma Gandhi will dominate the political stage for the ensuing year as effectively as he has done in the past though the Bengal bloc was predicting the end of Gandhian dominance with the Tripuri session.

NEW CONGRESS CABINET

Though apparently the acceptance of Pandit G. B. Pant's resolution meant a division between Bengal and the rest of India shrewd political observers say it will really make for unity in the Congress ranks during the ensuing year. The reason is that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has no other alternative but to seek the advice of Mahatma Gandhi in the matter of nominating his Cabinet and it is considered certain that the majority of the Old Guard will be included in the Working Committee.

RADICAL PARTY

Just prior to the departure of leaders from Vishnudutt Nagar there were rumours regarding the formation of a new party called the Congress Radical Party under the lead of Mr. Sarat Bose. Enquiries, however, showed that no such party has yet been formed.

BOSE'S ATTITUDE

The future course, which the Congress President desires to take is no more a matter for speculation. He has decided to go to Mahatma Gandhi for advice immediately after recovery. One important point to be borne in mind is that Mr. Subhas Bose does not look upon Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant's resolution as a no-confidence vote against the Congress President. He is, therefore, prepared to abide by the verdict given by the Congress and not precipitate a situation in the Congress by tendering resignation.

RECRUITMENT OF ANGLO-INDIANS

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arnold Wilson asked Col. A. J. Muirhead in the Commons whether any regulations were in existence prohibiting the enlistment in India for service in the British army of Anglo-Indians and whether he would consider the desirability of encouraging such enlistments.

Col. Muirhead said that regulations at present in force did have the effect suggested although an Anglo-Indian section of the Ordnance Corps was formed in India and other expansions were under consideration. The answer to the second part was that he would certainly consider the proposal.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Paper

A sheet of paper is in some way a miracle. The sheet you now hold in your hand is a world achievement of no small order, for it has come to you along a mechanical road which speaks of man's ingenuity and his triumph over difficulties.

It is something for England to boast of that the biggest paper mills in Europe are to be found near Sittingbourne. Owned by Messrs. Bowater-Lloyd, they are provided with private docks to which ships are for ever coming with vast loads of timber—chiefly spruce and pine and fir, all in logs which are piled up in stacks of immense size.

From these wooden mountains endless chains of buckets convey the logs to the mills where the barking drum knocks off the bark and any knotty ends, sending the logs on to the immense grinders, where no less than 2,000 horse-power is employed to rip up the logs at the rate of two a minute, the terrible friction creating a continuous burst of steam, the logs being torn in water. The hot-ground pulp is then thinned by the addition of more water, and is forced to pass through a series of screens which eject the pieces that are too big, sending them back for further treatment.

The porridge-like liquid pulp is next pumped into beaters where the fibres are still further bruised and roughened at the ends, and where "half-stuff" is added, a chemical known as sulphite. China clay is added also, in order to give the newsprinter a better surface, and size is poured in so that the ink will not spread. The paper is then dyed, alum being added to fix the colour. Eventually the paste passes through a gigantic machine (costing over a million of money) and dried into paper. It is calendered and pressed and rolled into tremendous reels, no less than 90,000 miles of paper being turned out every week.

Merchants' Terms For Conceding Living Wage

Indian Chamber's Evidence Before Textile Inquiry

A note of warning against the introduction of a minimum wage, without exhaustive inquiry into its practicability, was struck by the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of their evidence before the Textile Inquiry Committee on Wednesday.

They, however, agreed with the principle of a minimum wage.

The Chamber was represented by Messrs. M. C. Ghia, A. D. Shroff and J. K. Mehta.

I. M. CHAMBER'S MEMORANDUM

In the course of their memorandum the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber pointed out that the standard of wages in any particular branch of industry had a close bearing on the standards obtained by labour in general in the industry. It could not be the object of any inquiry to push up artificially the standards obtaining in a particular industry. Secondly they stated that the ability of the industry to bear any additional burden should be considered not by treating the industry of the Presidency as a unit but by taking the industry as a whole in the country. Co-ordination on an all-India basis should be first secured and assured before any legislation was enforced piecemeal in a particular province. They also suggested that conditions of a temporary character, such as the low prices of cotton, should not be given too great an importance.

WHAT IS "LIVING WAGE"?

Proceeding they defined a living wage as the sum that would be sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee in the locality where the work under consideration was done. It would, therefore, vary with the change in prices. They suggested that a committee of inquiry might well be appointed to determine the standard of living, based on the nutritive value of the kind of food generally taken in the Province.

They felt that it was difficult to conclude that better wages would automatically induce greater efficiency.

NOT EMPLOYERS' BURDEN

They felt that the burden of the expenditure on education, transport, holidays, medical relief, insurance etc., fell within the Province of the State and the Municipality as well as the employer and the employee himself. They could not, however, lay down any hard and fast rule, as to who should spend and how far expenditure on these items should be incurred.

On the question of fixing a minimum wage they said that the ability to pay of the particular trade, played a large part in fixing such a wage. Generally speaking, minimum wage fixing machinery was intended to remedy the unfavourable bargaining position in which the workers were placed due to their being unable to regulate their wage by collective bargaining. In the absence of such a machinery they could not think of a fixed amount as a minimum wage.

While they were inclined to favour the fixation of minimum wage, they felt that the matter should be further investigated and suitable machinery for fixing a minimum wage devised.

AN ALTERNATIVE

To check the possibility of Minimum wage becoming the maximum, they suggested the payment of additional bonuses for efficiency, turn-over, good attendance etc.

On the question of the responsibility of a protected industry to pay a minimum wage they stated that the protection which the textile industry was getting was just sufficient for its existence. Protection had been granted on an all India basis and it was therefore wrong and illogical to take away the benefit of such protection by provincial labour legislation

WHY BLAME RATIONALISATION

By rationalisation they meant the method of technique and organisation designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material. It should include the organisation of labour, standardisation of both material and products, simplification of processes of improvement in the system of transport and marketing. It would imply the organisation of an industry as a corporate whole in such a manner as to eliminate friction, waste and slip.

The adoption of such efficiency measures might, in the first instance, mean a reduction in the number of total men employed But ultimately the dimunition would not be appreciable. On the whole, rationalisation in industry would mean less of waste bring about reduction in manufacturing cost and increase in wages and earnings.

PROBLEM BEFORE LABOUR

It appeared to them that the problem before Labour was not so much increase in money wages as provision of additional facilities to live their life. The chief problem with Labour was education. The capacity to form organised trade unions and to produce leaders capable of directing them honestly and wisely could hardly be expected of an illiterate working class.

Answering questions put by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia they stated that they were not opposed to living wage as such. But a living wage standard was not exhausted by accounting for food and clothing there were so many intangible factors, that they feared it may not be practicable to arrive at a standard. They were aware that in countries like Australia the wages were related to such living standards but conditions in India were quite different.

NEED OF INVESTIGATION

Nor were they opposed in principle to the fixing of a minimum wage. But such a step would be in the nature of an experiment which should not be undertaken without a thorough and scientific investigation. That is why they suggested the appointment of an expert committee to consider the practicability of introducing a system of minimum wages.

TERMS TO GOVT.

They would agree that the increase in wages upto subsistence level should be made a first charge on the industry provided that at the same time steps were taken to improve the earnings of the industry to enable it to pay such wages. One of the steps to improve the earnings of mills they would suggest was that Government should help certain mills to raise loans for the purpose of renovation by guaranteeing interest. They also wanted Labour stability.

WAGE BOARD

For the purpose of fixing a minimum wage they suggested the establishment of a Wage Board as in England with representatives of employers and employees as also technical experts. The decisions of the Wage Board should be enforced by Government. But they did not like the idea of this matter being included in the Trade Disputes Act.

DON'T LIMIT DIVIDENDS

They were very strongly opposed to the idea of limitation of dividends in any form. Such a step would cause the flight of capital from that industry. WHEN SUFFICIENT PROFITS WERE MADE, IT COULD BE LEFT TO THE GOOD SENSE OF THE EMPLOYERS TO GIVE A PART OF IT TO THE WORKERS.

In answer to questions put by Mr. V. L. Mehta they urged that in the enthusiasm for improving labour conditions they should not cut away the protection they were enjoying. They could not agree to the suggestion that Lancashire competition was not very great

EFFICIENCY

All attempts at rationalisation might mean reduction of employment. At the same time such steps were a preliminary to the expansion of industry. Such expansion would ultimately result in the absorption of unemployed labourers. But during the transition period the industry could not be called upon to share the burden of relieving unemployment as such a step would take away the benefit that was derived by the adoption of efficiency schemes.

In cases where the Government had advanced credit to mills for renovation Government might impose a condition limiting the payment of dividends as long as the loan remained unpaid.

PROVINCIAL LIMITATIONS

They stressed that their objection to any provincial action for betterment of wages was based on the inability of the Provincial Government to give certain conditions to the industry such as a more favourable Exchange or a better tariff position.

Answering questions put by Mr. S. D. Saklatvala they stated that there was no increase in efficiency in the shape of increased output by the increase in wages effected by the Interim Report of the Committee. At the same time due to increased absenteeism the relative income position had not improved.

BASIS OF CALCULATION

In fixing a minimum wage, the average wages in all occupations as they are and not as they ought to be should be taken into consideration. It would be most unfair to the industry to make recommendations part of which could be carried out by the Provincial Government and the other part would be beyond the power of the Provincial Government.

"IN CAMERA" SITTINGS

On Thursday and Friday the Committee will continue the "in camera" examination of Mr. F. Stones.

COMMITTEE'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

The Committee will leave Bombay on Sunday 19 night and after visiting Sholapur, Bijapur, Tikekarwadi, Barsi and Poona, will return to Bombay on Saturday 25.

The Committee will examine the representatives of the Sholapur Mills on Tuesday 28th and Wednesday 29th March.

BOYCOTT OF LIMBDI GOODS

Ahmedabad Cotton Dealers Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

Ahmedabad Cotton Merchants' Association has resolved in its meeting to call upon merchants to boycott Limbdi cotton and goods.

A circular was issued in this connection to all merchants and brokers asking them to stop all business in Limbdi goods.

Similar propaganda is carried on in important parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Bombay Budget

Only Way To End 'Goondaism' In City

'Political Parties Must Accept Non-Violence As Their Creed'

MINISTER MUNSHI'S REPLY TO CUT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

BY MEANS OF A CUT MOTION IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ON WEDNESDAY, MR. ALI BAHADUR KHAN RAISED A DISCUSSION ON THE MENACE OF "GOONDAS" IN THE CITY.

THE MOVER REFERRED TO THE TENDENCY IN THE MUSLIM LOCALITIES WHERE POLITICAL WORKERS WERE HARASSED AND ASSAULTED BY "GOONDAS" EMPLOYED BY POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

THE HOME MINISTER IN THE COURSE OF HIS REPLY STATED THAT GOVERNMENT WOULD SEE THAT POLITICIANS WOULD NOT MIX UP WITH THE SO-CALLED SOCIAL "GOONDAS". HE POINTED OUT THAT PROPER EVIDENCE AND A FULLY MADE OUT CASE WERE NECESSARY TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION AGAINST "GOONDAS" EMPLOYED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Need Of Non-Violence

WHILE APPEALING FOR THE CO-OPERATION OF PUBLIC NEED OF ACCEPTING NON-VIOLENCE AS AN UNIVERSAL POLITICAL CREED.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

Mrs. Mavlankar was one of the ladies to witness proceedings from the Speaker's Gallery.

With only just the necessary quorum the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed discussion yesterday on the budget grants on co-operation.

Mr. Phadke, speaking in support of a cut moved by the Leader of the Opposition, in the course of his speech made a passing reference to the report which appeared yesterday in an Anglo-Indian paper stating that prohibition would be postponed for some months.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP

This statement by Mr. Phadke did not go unchallenged. "Who said that the news appearing in the paper concerned is correct asked one of the members.

"Newspaper gossip is no news" stated Mr. Munshi.

"There is absolutely no foundation in the report" remarked the Prime Minister, and added "It is not authoritative news."

"There is not a germ of truth in the report" cried out one of the members.

The finishing touch was given by the Speaker when he said that other papers had contradicted the news.

Mr. S. N. Keshwain (Congress) said that he was sure that in scaling down debts, Government would take care to see that confidence in existing co-operative institutions was not shaken. He opposed the cut motion. He stated that he had been working in the field of co-operative movement for the last 30 years. He observed that it could not be gainsaid that the movement was capable of doing the greatest amount of good to the largest number of people

Mr. Latthe, replying to the cut motion said that it would be a good thing if the Opposition members instead of merely pointing out the defects of the Co-operative Societies, would give constructive alternative proposals, which would help to solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness.

He wanted to know if there was a better way of helping the indebted agriculturists Co-operation, alone, he stated would not solve the question of agricultural indebtedness but it was certainly one of the many ways. Continuing he said that what was wanted was that the economic status of the agriculturists should be improved and no amount of Co-operative movement would solve the problem. First of all the agricultural indebtedness must be scaled down. The agriculturists should be freed from the clutches of the money-lenders and the villagers must be educated.

The present grant, he stated, related only to Co-operative societies and the movement aimed at removing the indebtedness of the members of the societies.

Legislation was now in progress to scale down the indebtedness of the agriculturist.

The co-operative department proposed to use its influence with the co-operative societies to give relief to the needy members after each individual case was thoroughly examined.

The minister was sure that the co-operative banks would be in a position to bear the loss, which might result and the position of the societies was not so bad as pointed by some members.

The Government proposed to expand the co-operative movement and rectify the mistake.

JAMNADAS' PLEA

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that 35 years' experience of the working of co-operative societies showed that they were not in a position to deliver the goods and he, therefore, wanted the Government to take a more direct responsibility in the management of the societies. The Co-operative movement, according to him, had failed.

The grant on Co-operation was passed.

Police Grant

The Budget grant on City Police was then taken up for discussion. Mr. Mirza moved a cut of Rs. 100 with a view to discuss the inequality of pay among Indian and European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants.

Mr. Munshi, replying said that that the disparity in cadre of pay had been going on for years. And that it would take some time to remove this anomaly.

The disparity had been based on two assumptions, namely, that Indians would not be able to cope with internal disturbances without assistance of Europeans and that the standard of living of Europeans was much higher. He appreciated the willingness of the Anglo-Indian community to be classified as Indians and to be treated as such.

WHAT GOVT. IS DOING?

Mr Munshi further said:

"Orders are being issued that the present cadres of sergeants sub-inspectors should be amalgamated into one which will be known as the Sub-Inspectors' cadre.

The pay scales and conditions of service of the new S.I's cadre will be the same as those of the existing S.I.'s cadre, and recruits to the new S.I.'s cadre will be confined ordinarily to Statutory natives of India.

However those now in service will continue to draw their pay and allowance on the existing scale.

In special cases ex-army men who are not statutory natives of India may be recruited as S.I.'s with certain relaxation of the conditions applying to age and educational qualifications.

ANOTHER CUT

Mr. Mirza, then, moved another cut of Rs. 100 to the same demand to raise a discussion for maintaining a separate list of promotion for European sergeants, irrespective of period of service.

Speaking on the cut motion Mr. Mirza said what was being done was that sergeants and Sub-Inspectors were treated as being in two separate compartments, vacancies in the posts of Deputy Inspectors being equally divided between the two. He urged that there should be a consolidated list and promotions should be based on seniority and efficiency, instead of basing them on reservations

MINISTER'S REPLY

In the course of his reply, the Home Minister stated that some years ago only sergeants were promoted to the Deputy Inspector's grade, but subsequently in order to give a chance to Indians also, a list of Sub-Inspectors was prepared and vacancies in the grade of Deputy Inspectors were given alternately to sergeants and Sub-Inspectors. That system worked well for a certain period during which there were fewer Indians than Europeans for the post. But now a stage had been reached when Indians passed out of the examination in a larger number than sergeants. As a result of the changing conditions, he admitted, there was a certain amount of loss of equilibrium.

Continuing he stated that there were 83 officers confirmed as sergeants at present and if a consolidated list of promotions was made immediately, it would seriously come in the way of their promotion. He was sure that the House would not be willing to deprive a cadre which had been serving loyally and well, should be suddenly deprived of their prospects for no fault of theirs.

NEW ORDER TO COME

But he assured the House that after the present list was exhausted, a single list would be maintained, so that promotions would be based on seniority and efficiency. In order to remove cases of injustice to Sub-Inspectors orders had been issued that in a group of five vacancies, three should go to Sub-Inspectors and two to Sergeants He thought that in about five or six years, the 83 Sergeants would be absorbed in the Deputy Inspector's grade.

The cut motion was lost.

BAN GRAMAPHONES IN HOTELS

Mr. Mirza, then, moved a cut of Rs. 100 to the total voted demand to raise a discussion on the banning of the use of gramaphone records in City restaurants.

Replying to the arguments of the mover of the cut, Mr. Munshi stated that it was the invariable practice in restaurants to a pitch which was hideous in the nights and that the gramaphones were actually pushed on to the streets. The result was that there were a number of complaints from the adjacent buildings and also from the pedestrians.

He maintained that radio was entirely a different thing It could not be moved from place to place and its sound could not be increased beyond a certain extent to create nuisance.

With regard to the argument that by prohibiting playing of

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

A SHORT STORY

Way Of Art

(BY STANLEY CORDELL)

Marcus wanted to paint. He suppressed the desire because he was his mother's only means of support, and an artist who is learning the profession could scarcely hope to make a living at it.

So instead Marcus secured employment as a clerk with a shipping house. He worked ten hours a day, and at night when he came home he spent his evenings in his garret room painting. His materials were poor and the light was never as he wanted to have it, so these attempts at developing his natural talent were poor indeed.

More than a year passed Marcus had the courage to show one of his pictures to Henderson, his friend. Henderson shook his head.

"It has no commercial value," he said.

"But does it snow promise?" Marcus asked anxiously.

Henderson nodded slowly. "It shows promise," he admitted.

Elated, Marcus took his painting and went home. His mind seethed with thoughts of the future. His soul burned with ambition. He set to work on a new painting at once.

During the next year two things happened. Marcus lost his job as clerk in the shipping house, and his mother died. The second event took place three months after the first. Marcus felt sharp pangs of remorse. He felt that his mother's ill health was due in a great measure to his inability to provide for her properly. If, in these dark hours, he had not had his great dream he would have been unhappy indeed.

After his mother's funeral Marcus collected his belongings and moved to a room on the top floor of a great tenement building. It was a cheap, smelly place, but the light was good and he was happy. He had a few dollars left, by depriving himself he figured he could live a month and do nothing but paint.

He brought the result of this month's effort to Henderson. Henderson looked at it a long time. Then he called a number on the telephone and after a while a man wearing a derby hat appeared. The man, who was a dealer, looked at the painting, pursed his lips, teetered on to his toes and then back onto his heels. Finally he shook his head.

"Goot! Goot!!" he said. "But not goot enough. Let me know when you have painted another, my boy."

The next day Marcus went in search of work. He searched for three days and at length secured a position washing dishes in a hotel, which paid him one meal a day and five dollars a week. He thought he was lucky and would have been content, except that he had to work late at night and was unable to paint when he got time.

He was cheerful, however, and happy. Soon he would have enough money saved so that he could devote all of his time to painting.

Almost a year passed before Marcus finished another canvas. He brought it to the man with the derby hat, and the man studied the picture carefully. At last he took out his check book.

"For it I will give you dol. 15", he said.

Marcus was no overjoyed he could scarcely speak. That night he went down to the beer parlor where he sometimes sat with friends and celebrated. There was a girl there named Mazie, whom he thought very beautiful. He talked with her and finally she agreed to sit for her portrait.

She came every Saturday afternoon for five weeks. Marcus was very much pleased with the results, but he was much more pleased with Mazie. He decided he must be in love with her. If, he thought, he could sell this new picture he would ask her to marry him.

The dealer looked at the canvas. "It is goot, but not goot enough. I have not sold your first picture yet."

Marcus went home feeling depressed and unhappy. Mazie could never love him now. When he switched on the light in his room he found her sitting by the window.

"Did you sell the picture?" she asked.

He shook his head, and then impulsively he said: "Mazie, I love you. Will you marry me?"

She smiled at him. "I will if you will give up painting. You are a brilliant man, Marcus. You could go far in other fields."

Marcus could not speak. This was the worst blow of all to his vanity. He loved her, and she had no faith in him.

So Mazie went away and Marcus went in search of work so he could earn enough money to paint again. Years passed. Marcus sold only a few of his paintings. The public would give him no recognition. He suffered bitter poverty. He met other women and loved them, but always they left him alone. He had offers to do big things in other fields, but he ignored them all.

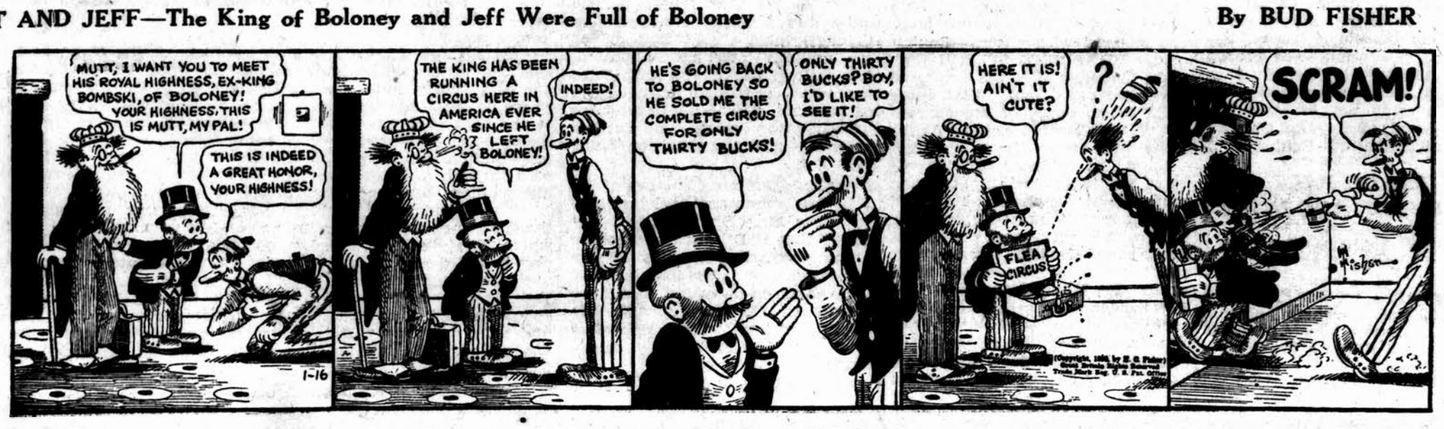
At length his health failed. He was old and thin and wrinkled. But the light still gleamed in his eyes. Always was with him the belief that because his heart and soul and mind went into his work he would one day become great, receive recognition.

He died in wretched poverty, in the same room on the top floor of the tenement house. The art dealer and Henderson out of pity, bought the paintings that were in the room to pay the minor expenses of his burial.

Five years later an art connoisseur, visiting the dealer, saw one of Marcus' paintings by accident. He bought it at a ridiculously low figure and hung it in his galleries. A week later he sold it for dol. 5,000.

This all happened thirty years ago. To-day, an original by Marcus brings dol. 50,000 on the open market. Such is the way of art.

MUTT AND JEFF—The King of Boloney and Jeff Were Full of Boloney — By BUD FISHER


MUTT, I WANT YOU TO MEET HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, EX-KING BOMBSKI, OF BOLONEY!
YOUR HIGHNESS, THIS IS MUTT, MY PAL!
THIS IS INDEED A GREAT HONOR, YOUR HIGHNESS!
THE KING HAS BEEN RUNNING A CIRCUS HERE IN AMERICA EVER SINCE HE LEFT BOLONEY!
INDEED!
HE'S GOING BACK TO BOLONEY SO HE SOLD ME THE COMPLETE CIRCUS FOR ONLY THIRTY BUCKS!
ONLY THIRTY BUCKS? BOY, I'D LIKE TO SEE IT!
HERE IT IS! AIN'T IT CUTE?
FLEA CIRCUS
?
SCRAM!
1-16

Indians In Kenya

(Continued from page 6)

bearing black flags with placards bearing slogans like "Justice and Fairness Depart from British Empire," "Britain's Black Day, Reservation of Highlands for Europeans only, Shame, Shame," "Reward of Loyalty; Germans and Italians preferred to British Subjects" and others. In Mombasa the procession was quite orderly and the newspapers report that so were all upcountry processions. Even the European journals have stated that they were really large processions

Demonstrations

In Mombasa the procession starting from the Indian Association Building on Salim Road marched through the Indian Bazar to Makadar Grounds (now known as Coronation Gardens) where nearly five thousand people had gathered together. The Hon. Mr, A. B. Patel, President of the Congress (who is also the President of the Indian Association) addressed the meeting at length. He recalled the history of the reservations of Highlands in Kenya in detail. He stated that not only the Europeans had been able to bolt the door against Indians for land in Highlands but had also secured a virtual autonomy in Highlands affairs through the Highlands Board. He was amazed to see that, despite this patent fact, not only the Imperial Government but the Government of India also were announcing that the Highlands Order-in-Council made no change in the existing practice which the Government was following under the so-called administrative convenience. He declared that he knew that they were unable to do anything against the present Order-in-Council as they were helpless and India, being dependent on Britain, was unable to do anything practical to undo the present injustice, but he had great faith in Providence, in India's destiny and India was not going to remain dependent long. When that day came, he said, India would secure justice. Meanwhile, Mr. Patel exhorted the people never to forget that they had a wrong to right and honour and self-respect to retrieve. He then moved the following resolutions which were passed unanimously:—

Flagrant Breach Of Solemn Pledges

"This Mass meeting of the citizens of Mombasa held under the auspices of the Indian Association records its strong protest and deep resentment of the flagrant breach of the solemn pledge given by Her Majesty Queen Victoria that none of the British subjects shall be discriminated against in any part of the British Empire and the breach of the pledges given by the successive British Sovereigns and more particularly the gross injustice done to His Majesty's British Indian subjects by reserving the Highlands of Kenya not only for Britons but also for those Europeans who have been enemies of the Empire as against the loyal Indian subjects.

Highlands Board Implications

"Further in the opinion of this Mass Meeting the creation of the Highlands Board with powers given to it under Section 5 of the Order-in-Council constitutes a definite advance in the constitutional status of Europeans in the Highlands as against Indians and enables the Europeans to perpetuate the unjust and dishonourable racial discrimination obtaining in no other part of the British Empire under direct control and administration of the Crown.

"This mass meeting, therefore, urges the Imperial Government to repeal the said Order-in-Council and abandon the policy of racialism and reservation of Highlands for Europeans and thus help in removing this canker from the body-politic of this country which obstructs at every point the path of co-operation and harmonious relations between various sections of the population.

Reiteration Of Indian Attitude

"This Mass Meeting vehemently denounces the Highlands policy of the Imperial Government and takes this opportunity to reiterate its strongest opposition to it from the point of view of the best interests of the country and the Empire. It reiterates that Indians in East Africa and Indians in India have never agreed and will never agree to such a policy of reservation and racial discrimination and reserves its right to agitate and do everything possible in accordance with times and circumstances to seek the reversal of this invidious arrangement, and as a first step towards it, urges the Government of India to take immediate steps to re-open the whole question with His Majesty's Government on the ground that the Order-in-Council is a breach of the 1923 arrangement between the Government of India and the Imperial Government.

Appeal To India

"This Mass Meeting asks the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress to convey to the Indian National Congress and through it to the people of India the attack which this Highlands Order-in-Council constitutes on the self-respect and honour of Indians as a nation as reflected in its preference of white foreigners over British Indian subjects and to appeal them to take some concrete measures to bring forcibly to the attention of the Imperial Government the inherent injustice of their policy in this respect and to secure to the Indian nationals the equality of treatment and status as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Executive of the E. A. I. National Congress has summoned an urgent Conference of the Indian Leaders in Kenya at Nairobi on the 4th and 5th instant with a view to consider the whole question and take necessary steps in the matter.

STATE FINANCES AND SOCIAL ACTION

(Continued from page 6)

the help of statistics that the alcoholic consumption in a place that is smaller than a British Indian taluka is—lucratively for the Portuguese Indian rulers—as much or more than in the whole province of Bombay.

Effective Action

Nor is the programme of social action outlined by the Bombay Ministry negative in character. The Finance Minister, indeed, has revealed his remarkable understanding of the problem of the tragic impoverishment of our peasantry in the schemes of debt-redemption and rural reconstruction. They are perhaps, in the present writer's view, the most important and strategic attack against mass-poverty. Their success is, therefore, bound to achieve results of the highest importance and put a new life in the exhausted and long-suffering rural population. And all those who believe in the happiness and better living conditions of the masses of this country, so long and so terribly exploited by system of social injustice, crude feudalism and capitalism, will co-operate in and watch the working of these schemes with the greatest interest and enthusiasm.

"Revolutionary Portugal" by V. de Braganca Cunha, James Clerke and Co., Ltd., s. 7/6.

MISCONCEPTION REMOVED

Tripuri Proved Loyalty Of Masses To Mahatma, Says Orissa Premier

(From Our Correspondent)
Nagpur, Mar. 14

Mr. Vishwanathdas, Orissa Premier, interviewed in the train at Nainpur, while returning from Tripuri to Cuttack said that the session of the Congress at Tripuri was an immense success in the sense that it removed misconception from the minds of the masses that the voting on the presidential election was a defeat of Gandhiji. The Subject Committee and the open session have amply demonstrated the fullest confidence in Gandhiji his programme and his leadership.

Continuing Mr. Vishwanathdas said that Orissa voted solidly for the resolution inspite of the fact that Mr. Subhas Bose was born and brought up in Orissa and was regarded as one from Orissa. This is not because we dislike Subhas Babu but because we love Mahatmaji, his programme and ideology more.'

Concluding Mr. Das remarked that the session was again significant for the reason we had for the first time a fraternal delegation from Egypt representing the Wafd Party. I hope India will soon establish her contacts with all such nations and countries, which are fighting for independence.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NEW YORK

Celebrated By Indian Residents

(From A Correspondent).
NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Indians resident in New York celebrated the Independence Day on January 26 at the Bombay India Inn. A large number of Indians and American friends of India were present.

Mr. Ramlal B. Bajpai, in a speech, traced the history of the freedom movement in India.

Among the other speeches and sponsors were Messrs. Jaffar, H. T. Mazumdar, Shridharni, Anup Singh, S. K. Marathe and Mrs. Marathe.

Mrs. Marathe sang the "Bande Mataram" at the conclusion of the meeting.

Landlord Convicted

(From Our Correspondent,)
THANA, March 14.

Mr. N. N. Raval, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana Town convicted and sentenced to-day Kamlakar Dinanath Mantri a Bombay landlord, to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month in default, for an offence of possessing illicit liquor under Sec. 43 (1) A of the Bombay Abkari Act.

(Continued from col. 7)

conceived of as a Federation of small village republics. Each village is to be governed by a village panchayat consisting of five members. The panchayats will be powerful to an extent unknown anywhere else. They have power over life and death, they can impose any taxation they please, run their own police, and are, in short, nearly sovereign within the village. The panchayat, or the Dharma Sabha, as it is called, will be elected, by all adult literates of the village. Literacy is the only qualification for the vote. The first elections under the new constitution will be held by the end of this month. A remarkable feature of the scheme is that the collection of revenue is done by a central authority. Mr. Frydman believed that the success of the Aundh reforms would embolden Gandhiji to seek a reconstruction of the village system in British India on the Aundh model.

Our Madras Letter

AUNDH MODEL

A Progressive Constitution

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, (By Mail).

Dr. F. H. Gravely, Superintendent of the Government Museum, Madras, in a communication to the press states that in a well that has just been sunk in the city, ancient pottery has been discovered at the levels, one about 4—6 feet below the surface and another about 10 feet below this. In this well clay extends to a depth of about 20 feet when water-bearing sand is reached. The pottery from the lower level, the major part of which seems probably to have formed part of a sarcophagus, is of a much harder and finer texture than of the sarcophagi previously known. This and some other differences seem to indicate that this pottery belongs to a somewhat different, more ancient and probably higher culture than that of the other sarcophagi, found at higher levels, and the much greater depth at which it has been found seems to indicate a considerably greater age.

Many other such wells are probably now being sunk on account of the drought and the object of Dr. Gravely's letter is to point out the interest attaching to pottery found at such low levels, in the hope that other finds if made will be available for expert examination

EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND

An emergency landing ground for Tata's Air Mail service between Karachi and Colombo, which has been selected by the Civil Aviation authorities, 10 miles east of Ramnad, close to the railway line, will, it is understood, be opened for use about the last week of April. The authorities have acquired about 170 acres of land near the railway line, and within this area, a circular ground of 800 yards in diameter has been prepared and fencing has been put up. A building for the watchman and a retiring room for pilots and passengers are now under construction within the landing ground. The entire scheme of this emergency landing ground will cost about Rs. 25,000 and is under the charge of the Public Works Department with the Government of India. The construction work is now proceeding apace.

ANTI-SMALL-POX CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS

The Health Minister visited the Isolation Hospital in the city and went round the wards yesterday; he inspected the patients suffering from small-pox and chicken-pox. He also discussed with the Commissioner and the Health Officer the need to adopt adequate measures to check the spread of small-pox in the city. In a talk with press representatives, the Minister said: "The hospital is overflowing with cases of small-pox and it is surprising that in most cases the patients have not either been vaccinated at all or have not been revaccinated recently." He stated that after a discussion with the Commissioner and the Health Officer, he had decided to plan an intensive campaign against small-pox in Madras. He hoped that the incidence of small-pox will be scotched in a few weeks.

"Every village a State—that is the basic idea behind the new Constitution inaugurated in the small Mahratta State of Aundh. If the new experiment succeeds, it may change the entire face of India", remarked Mr. Maurice Frydman, who shared with the Ruler of Aundh and Mahatma Gandhi the honour of shaping the new constitution of the State inaugurated by the Premier of Bombay in January. Mr. Frydman was recently in Aundh on the invitation of the Ruler to launch the new constitution and to put it in working order. A Polish engineer, he is now the Superintendent of the Government Electrical Factory in Bangalore. He said that the Aundh scheme had the entire approval of Gandhiji and if it succeeded, Gandhiji would make every endeavour to see that it was adopted elsewhere.

The basic idea of the scheme was to confer complete autonomy on the villages and to reduce interference from outside to a minimum. The entire State is

(Sontinued in col. 5)

DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EYES!

YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU! Notice the fine tobacco of Capstan Magnums—It's excellent colour—it's better aroma! Compare the high standard of manufacture. Agree that this is the smoke you have been looking for. An English made Magnum cigarette possessing all the qualities that better blending alone can produce.

WILLS'S
CAPSTAN MAGNUMS
THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.

CMS/63.

Cut Motion On Sandhurst

GOVT. DEFEAT IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Sir James Withdraws Offensive Remark

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Discussion on the second Muslim League cut motion to discuss the question of the "departure" from the practice of using Urdu script in Postal forms was resumed this morning by the Assembly.

Sir Mohd. Yamin Khan supporting the motion referred to the origin and the contents of the Urdu script and explained that all that was asked was Postal forms in Urdu script. He would in fact advocate the need for supplying forms in Gurumuki or any other language, if the necessity was established.

PRACTICAL POST OFFICE

Sir Thomas Stewart replying to the Debate pointed out that there had been no departure from the practice of using such forms. The real charge that was raised, according to him, was that the Post and Telegraph Department had been endeavouring to suppress Urdu forms and for this purpose had entered into a conspiracy with the Congress. He denied this charge categorically and declared that it was not the practice of Government or the Post and Telegraph Department to take sides in any political or literary disputes. The Postal department could not depend on any considerations other than practical.

The motion was pressed to a division and rejected by 41 to 12, the Congress Party remaining neutral.

The President ruled out of order the next cut which the Muslim League Party tried to move to discuss the "unsatisfactory position of Moplah prisoners." The President held that the subject was a provincial one.

PROPAGANDA BY POST OFFICE?

Sir Ziauddin moved a cut under Posts and Telegraphs Department to discuss the allowing of "one-sided propaganda and withholding of telegrams sent by the rival party." He referred to the telegrams published in the press about the recent incidents in the Aligarh University in which it appeared that the students had been guilty of burning books. As a matter of fact he had found on enquiry that this was entirely wrong and that telegrams giving the other side of the picture had been handed in but had been withheld by the Telegraph authorities.

Mr. Aney expressed sympathy with the mover but pointed out that the postal authorities were only carrying out the orders of the District Magistrate in the matter. Was it the mover's contention that the Postal authorities should have the right to ignore such orders?

Mr. K. Santanam asked what was the procedure adopted by the Postal Department in the matter, did they take the initiative in showing the telegrams to the Civil or Military Authorities or did they themselves have the power to withhold or delay telegrams?

Mr. Naumann reiterated Mr. Santanam's questions and asserted that the District Magistrate should not be empowered to stop telegrams addressed to his official heads as in the instance which occurred at Aligarh during Moharrum.

DETENTION EXPLAINED

Sir Thomas Stewart explained that the Statutory Authority for detention of telegrams was section five of the Indian Telegraph Act and the Rule made thereunder which give power to Telegraph Offices to refuse to accept telegrams of an objectionable and alarming character and in case of doubt to refer the matter to the Secretary to the Government or any Officer nominated for the purpose. The Postal Department, Sir Thomas claimed, did not deserve censure if they followed statutory obligations laid upon them.

Referring to the Aligarh instance Sir Thomas said that the telegram was taken by the despatching clerk to the Superintendent, a Muslim, who took it to the District Magistrate and it was the District Magistrate who held it up.

Sir Yamin Khan declared that it was Government's responsibility to see that no servant of theirs, no matter whether he was a Muslim or Hindu misused the power by withholding or delaying telegrams which were not objectionable. The instance in Aligarh clearly related to a telegram which was not objectionable because it was addressed to the Premier and others and was against the District Magistrate himself.

SATYAMURTI'S TELEGRAM WITHHELD

Mr. Satyamurti said the motion raised a first class issue and contended that the rule referred to by Sir Thomas Stewart was wholly "ultra vires" of the section of the Telegraph Act. He quoted the instance in which his telegram to the Allahabad Students' Conference reading "We are born slaves, we shall not die slaves," had been withheld. How was this telegram objectionable, he asked.

Mr. James (Banteringly): It is untrue, so it is objectionable. (Laughter).

Mr. Satyamurti: Rulers never understand the feeling of slaves, if we were ruling over England, you would know it. (Applause). He objected, he said, the Telegraph Office was acting as if it was in charge of public tranquillity. He also objected to Sir Thomas Stewart referring to the Superintendent in the Aligarh Telegraph Office being a Muslim as if that was any justification. To speak in these terms was to make Hindus afraid of doing their duty if Muslims were involved or 'vice versa' and this would be to undermine the morale of public servants.

Mr. Azhar Ali expressed himself strongly against a fifteen Rupees clerk being empowered to interpret rules in a matter like this.

Sir N. N. Sircar explained that the decision whether a telegram is objectionable or alarming was taken by the District Magistrate and not by the fifteen rupee clerk. How salutary and absolutely essential the provision of this power to withhold objectionable telegrams would be evident if one reflected on the incalculable harm that could, for instance, be caused by a false telegram stating that a certain Bank in Bombay had gone into liquidation. Contradictions might be issued later but the harm done would be irreparable; there would be a run and the Bank might be ruined.

Mr. Satyamurti had indignantly objected to Sir Thomas' reference to the Muslim Superintendent. Sir Thomas made the state-

(Continued on page 5.)

ment in order to dispel any suspicion which might be lurking in the minds of any member-not in the broad mind of Mr. Satyamurti that the telegram was withheld because it was a Hindu, who dealt with the matter. (Cries of 'no no') it was no good saying 'no' when only yesterday questions were put in the house and suggestions made that Muslims were not promoted because Hindus did not want it, and so on.

The President intervening held these observations were not in order.

Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out that Mr. Satyamurti was correct in holding that the rule was 'ultra vires' of the section referred to by him but the rule was not made under that section but under the rule making powers.

The motion as it stood however did not refer to the rules but to the Post and Telegraph Department who were only acting on the District Magistrate's orders

The cut was pressed to a division and passed by 53 votes to 41, the Congress Party and Congress Nationalists voting with the Muslim League Party for it.—A.P.

'OUTRAGEOUS' REMARKS

A breeze rose in the Assembly when it met after lunch to-day. Mr. Nauman got up to move the last of the Muslim League Party cuts but it was observed that the Finance Member was not in his seat to move the demand to which the cut motion related. Mr. Satyamurti, who was in the chair referred in deprecatory terms to the Finance Member's absence resulting in the holding up of business. Sir James Grigg entered the chamber two minutes later and the Chairman repeated his remarks.

Sir James was heard to characterise them as "outrageous." The Chair objected to this and shouts of "withdraw" rang out from many parts of the House. Sir James withdrew the word but substituted the expression "unusual" in its place. Mr. K. Santanam on a point of order asked whether it was proper to make such remarks against the Chair's ruling. The Chairman held that the expression should be withdrawn.

Sir James withdrew it and after moving the demand strode out of the chamber.

Mr. Nauman moved his cut to discuss conditions to be imposed on subsidised or protected industries in India. He had not concluded his speech when the time allotted to the Muslim League Party expired and the Congress Nationalist cuts were taken up.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE

The House passed by 57 votes to 46 Sardar Sant Singh's cut motion to discuss the constitution and terms of reference of the Sandhurst Committee contrary to the terms of the resolution passed by the Assembly.

Sardar Sant Singh referred to the resolution of the House which was moved by the late Maulana Shaukat Ali and declared that unfortunately even in these critical days the Defence Department was blind to the aspirations of the people of the country. He considered the composition and terms of reference of the Committee to be derogatory to the prestige of the House and a humiliation to the nation. Even if freedom of choice was necessary to the Government it should have been exercised not to satisfy the British Government but Indians, who were vitally concerned.

BREACH OF PROMISE

Sir Henry Gidney referred to the charge of packing the Committee with supporters of the Government and pointed out that the charge could be brought against both sides. The question was when the Defence Secretary accepted the resolution in principle did he on behalf of Government accept the suggestion that the Committee should be packed with elected members of the House? If that was the promise given by the Defence Secretary then there had been a breach of that promise; if no such promise was made then there could be no censure of the Government. Sir Henry emphasised this was not the time to whittle down the strength of British Officers in the Army.

Mr. Ghiasuddin, who supported the cut said that there was a suspicion that the Government did not favour Indianisation. There was also justifiable ground, he said, for suspecting that the officers at A. H. Q. were opposed to it. A certain class in England provided the bulk of Officers of the Indian Army and it was perhaps natural that their kinsmen at Army Headquarters in India should be reluctant to deprive them of this avenue of employment. For the guidance of the Government he would say that the House would not tolerate if the Sandhurst Committee's report drew the conclusion that Indians were not suitable as officers.

WANTED TIME LIMIT

Mr. Gadgil, also supporting the motion, said that when England was in danger, she gladly made use of the material available in India for purposes of recruitment. But when the danger passed, that policy changed. The British Government should make its objective clear. Did it want India to defend herself or not? If it did, then a time limit should be imposed within which the Army in India should become entirely Indian. If the requisite qualities were not readily apparent in Indian students they should be developed. Military education should be compulsory in Universities and secondary schools. He urged that greater attention be paid to the Air Defence of India and he could see no reason why this defence service should not soon be entirely Indian.

Sir Sher Mohamed Khan who opposed the cut refuted the assertion that the nominated members of Committees such as the Sandhurst Committee always said, "yes". He cited a number of committees to which he had belonged and quoted the efforts he had made on behalf of the interests he represented. There was no use, he said, in appointing on such committees amateurs who knew little about the Army.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

This last contention was refuted by Mr. A. S. Chettiar who quoted Lord Haldane as an example of the advantage of bringing to these problems an independent outlook and a clear vision. Mr. Chettiar expressed his amazement at the terms of reference of the Committeee, according to which the Committee is to example of the advantage bringing justify acceleration of Indianisation. The results had already been achieved, declared Mr. Chettiar, and the Defence Secretary had himself acknowledged that the material was available but that it was difficult to tap.

ARMY SECRETARY'S REPLY

Mr. Ogilvie replying to the charges pointed out that as far as the terms of reference were concerned, they did meet the demand in the resolution of the House. The resolution of the House asked for the implementing of the recommendation of the Skeen Committee, namely five years after the starting of the Indian Sandhurst there should be a review of the pace of Indianisation. This he said had been implemented now by the present committee.

Turning to the personnel of the Committee he pointed out that the present membership was based on a variety of reasons which included the need for the widest possible experience and practical interest in the nature of the problem; a knowledge of the point of view of parents, educational experience and also the need for giving representation on the Committee to all parts of the country. Concluding he said it was no use talking about the absolute abolition of the British Officer at this stage. In fact if that was the aim and object the Committee might as well be torpedoed now.

ANEY DISAPPOINTED

Mr. M. S. Aney confessed his disappointment at the reply given by the Defence Secretary which he considered to be indefinite. This kind of indefiniteness, he declared, had been the bane of the policy of the Government of India. He thought that in view of the great changes in the international situation the Government of India was also undergoing some changes for the better. But it now appeared that they were determined to continue this officering by foreigners and that was why the most representative parts of the House refused to have anything to do with the Committee.

The Defence Secretary, he continued, made an attempt to fasten the blame on the parents. But it was really the Government which was keeping the boys from all knowledge connected with Defence and then expected the boys to have a thorough knowledge of the subject. The only way to teach a man to swim was to take him in water. It was, therefore, clear it was not the deficiency of the material available but the incapacity of those, who were entrusted with the task of training this material.

Mr. Asaf Ali supporting the resolution traced the history of the question from the unanimous recommendation of the Skeen Committee for a review. The Defence Secretary, he continued, did not object to the demand in the resolution for a majority of elected members. There was on the Skeen Committee a fifty per cent majority of elected representatives while in the present Committee there were only two elected members from the other House. This was definitely a step backward. He was sure that the fate of the report was sealed and the Committee might very well be dissolved immediately. Finally, he pointed out, the reason why Indian boys of the right class were not always forthcoming was that service in the Army in India was not considered to be a patriotic service.

The motion was pressed to a division and accepted by 57 votes to 46.

World of Wireless

TELEVISION NOT YET READY

Equipment Is Too Costly

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

Information available indicates that the technical phases of the television art are progressing in a satisfactory manner the Federal Communications Commissions stated in its annual report to Congress.

"However, it is generally agreed that television is not ready for standardization or commercial use by the general public," the report added. "No applications for commercial authorizations were filled with the commission during the fiscal year.

"Television has developed to the stage where complete transmitting equipment is available on the market, but such an equipment is costly and, because of the experimental status of the art, may become obsolete at any time due to new developments. A few of the existing licensees are attempting scheduled programme transmissions as part of their research and development work."

MR. GANDHI HAS BEGUN HIS "FEAST"!

A B. B. C. Howler

The B. B. C. announcer reading the news bulletin on the night of March 3 misread a word. Listeners were soon telephoning Broadcasting House, and the announcer learned what a world of difference there was in the omission of a letter.

At the end of the bulletin he apologised. "I have just heard" he said, "that I said Mr. Gandhi had begun his feast. This should, of course, be 'begun his FAST'".

B. B. C. NEWS BULLETINS IN PORTUGUESE

Changes In Timing And Wavelength

From March 12 next, the daily news bulletin in Portuguese from the BBC's short-wave station at Daventry will be broadcast at 1. midnight G.M.T. instead of 1.4 a.m. G.M.T. The new timing will meet the requests of Brazilian listeners for earlier transmission of this bulletin.

It will be heard on a frequency of 11.86 megacycles (25.29 metres) under the call-sign GSE, which will replace GSO in Transmission 5 from the same date, GSE will be directional to all parts of South America south of the River Amazon. With the exception of the period 12.0-12.15 a.m. G.M.T., GSE will also carry the Empire programme.

No interruption will be caused to the normal transmissions of the Empire Service by this development, and the Transmission 5 programmes will be radiated as at present, on GSD (11.75 Mc/s; 25.3 m.), GSC (9.58 Mc/s; 31.32 m.) —both directional to Canada (North America)—and on two transmitters both working under the call-sign GSB (9.51 Mc/s; 31.55), and directional to the West Indies, India, and Malaya, and to South America, respectively.

News in Spanish, as now, will be transmitted daily at 1.30 a.m. G.M.T. on two transmitters working under the call-sign GSB.

FIRST for thrills

SPRING MEETING

5th Day Saturday 18th Mar.

FINAL DAY, TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH

★ ★

Special Return Bus Services each Race Day from:—Colaba, Dadar, Ballard Estate. Frequent Train Services to and from Mahalaxmi—Booking on the Course.

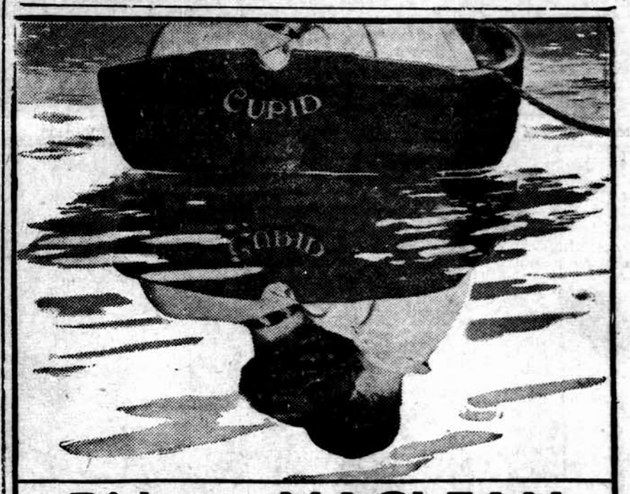
ADMISSION RATES

1st ENCLOSURE:
Gentlemen .. Rs. 3. Ladies .. Rs. 2
2nd ENCLOSURE ..... Re. 1-4
(All Prices Inclusive of Tax).

The Cheapest And Most Comfortable Racing in the World!

★

BOMBAY RACES



Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

"What do you think?"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

PATEL'S BEQUEST TO BOSE INVALID

Political Uplift, Not A Charitable Purpose, Observes Judge

"NEITHER AN ABSOLUTE GIFT, NOR TRUST"

The late Mr. Vithalbhai's bequest to Mr. Subhas Bose could not held as a valid trust, as "political uplift" for which it was meant, was a term so wide that it might include objects which were not strictly "charitable" according to law.

The bequest could neither be construed as an "absolute gift" to Mr. Bose, in view of the specific directions as to the use of the money.

On these grounds Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, at the Bombay High Court held that the BEQUEST TO MR. BOSE, OF ESTATES AMOUNTING TO RS. 1,25,000, WAS VOID, AND WAS DISTRIBUTABLE AMONG THE HEIRS OF THE DECEASED.

His Lordship said that the first question was whether the bequest in clause 5 was an absolute bequest of the residue to Mr. Bose.

It was true that no express words were necessary to create an absolute interest but there must be words which professed to give the legatee complete control over the property. No technical language was necessary to create a trust. All that was necessary was that the author of the trust should 'inter alia' indicate with reasonable certainty "by any words or acts" an intention to create a trust for a lawful purpose.

Reading the clause as a whole His Lordship was of opinion that the words used did not constitute an absolute bequest, but showed that the testator intended to impose upon the donee the character of a trustee in relation to the moneys given to him for being spent in a particular manner.

Valid Charitable Trust?

The important question was whether the intended trust was a valid charitable trust according to law.

The best guide on the subject was given by Lord MacNaughten in 1891 A. C. 537 at 583 where His Lordship stated as follows:—"Charity in its legal sense comprises the following principal divisions: trusts for the relief of poverty; trusts for the advancement of religion and trusts for other purposes beneficial to the community not falling under any of the preceding heads." It was pointed out in (1896) 2 Ch. 451 that Lord Macnaughten never meant that all trusts for purposes beneficial to the community were charitable. Every charitable trust was a trust for a public purpose, but every trust for a public purpose was not necessarily charitable. The charity must not only be of a public nature, but it must also be capable of being administered and controlled by the Court when necessary.

The bequest in question to Mr. Bose was of money to be spent "for the political uplift of India and preferably for publicity work on behalf of India's cause in other countries." The real purpose of the bequest was the political uplift of India.

"Political Uplift."

"Political uplift" was a term which was not easy to define. Its meaning would differ in different countries. What was meant by the political uplift of England would be different from what would be meant by political uplift of modern Germany. To "uplift" literally was to raise or to elevate to higher level. The political uplift of India would mean the raising of India, or rather the people of India, to a higher political level, which meant political advancement of the people of India in the matter of the governance of the country and its affairs shortly known as self-government.

It was argued that "political uplift" was a general expression which included economical uplift, social uplift and every other kind of uplift of the people of the country. His Lordship did not think that the term was as wide as that. It was further argued that the political uplift of India was for the benefit of the people at large, and that a trust for the political uplift of India was a charity. It was, however, difficult to conceive of the political uplift of India merely as an abstract conception. As a broad proposition every one would argue that the political uplift of India must be along the right lines and achieved by the right methods.

But what were or what were not the right lines and methods was a matter on which there must be a divergance of opinion. The testator himself had given no indication as to what he meant by those words.

The important question was whether a bequest for the political uplift of India was a bequest for purposes of a general and wholly unrestricted nature so that the Court could say that the trustee could apply the moneys only for charitable purposes and to none others. The bequests in His Lordship's opinion was one in which it was open to Mr. Bose to apply the money to purposes which might not be charitable in the technical sense of that expression. If so the bequests could not be upheld as a charitable bequest.

The expression "India's cause" was also not clear and definite.

His Lordship, therefore, held that the bequest did not create a valid charitable trust according to the English Law and the law prevailing in India followed the English Law generally on the subject. If it was not good as a charitable trust, the bequest was invalid as it involved a perpetuity. The property comprised in the bequest was, therefore, undisposed of and was distributable among the heirs of the deceased as on an intestacy.

His Lordship added in conclusion that even though the heirs of the late Mr. Patel were entitled to the moneys constituting the bequest as on an intestacy, it was for them to consider whether these moneys should not be used for the benefit of India which was uppermost in the mind of the testator till the date of his death.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS AGAINST PROHIBITION

(Continued from page 14)

public revenues for middle and upper class Europeans.

Your Committee, in reply, expressed the view that not only was there a legal liability on Government to maintain this Hospital, but they queried the truth of the facts which had led to Government's proposals. They did not consider that the closure of the hospital would enable Government to open a larger number of beds in other Government Hospitals, as the cost per bed a day at St. George's Hospital was, after allowing for the sums received by the Hospital from paying patients, no more than the cost per bed day in other Government Hospitals Furthermore, this Hospital was not run at the expense of public revenue for the benefit of upper class Europeans, as the payment made by these patients more than covered the full cost of their treatment.

The question has been reviewed very fully in the Press, and I do not propose passing any further comments, except by saying that negotiations concerning the Hospital are still in progress.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

Sir Roger Lumley in the course of his speech said:—

I am grateful to you, Mr. President, for inviting me to be present on this occasion. Your annual report which is now under review, and the speeches of the President and Vice-President to which have just listened, demonstrate very clearly how much the work of Governments and the direction of commerce and industry are interdependent. In spite of the changes which Provincial Autonomy has made in the nature of the work of the Governor of a Province, it is, I consider, as important as ever that the Governor should be fully aware of trade conditions and of the views of your Chamber on the legislative proposals and executive actions of Government. I find, therefore, that attendance at the annual meeting of your Chamber, which represents such important and extensive interests, is very valuable to me and enables me to keep in touch with your problems and to meet those who are engaged in commercial pursuit. You will not, I think, expect me to comment in detail on the many matters which are discussed in your report or to which reference has been made in the previous speeches. Some few of them are, no doubt, contentious, and on those, in particular, constitutional propriety imposes upon me, in my view, an attitude of detachment.

Mr. President, I listened with interest, and I hope with profit, to what you and the Vice-President had to say on Provincial matters. I do not expect you to agree with every step which has been taken or which is in contemplation; but I do welcome the broad-minded manner in which you have approached these questions, and particularly your appreciation of the efforts of my Government to improve relations between employers and employed and to secure to both those partners in industry the advantages of peaceful solutions of industrial disputes.

REPORT ADOPTED

The report was adopted. On the month of Mr. Fred Stones seconded by Mr. G Furze the following gentlemen were elected on the Committee for the next year: Mr. W. A. Bell, Mr. J M. B. Gibbons, Mr. R C Giles, Mr. L. A. Halsall, Mr. W. M. Petrie, Mr. A P. Powles, and Mr. Neville N Jadia.

Messrs. A. Fergusson and Co. were apointed auditors for the ensuring year

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Governor proposed by C. P Bramble which was carried with acclamation.

HEALTH EDUCATION BY HOLDING EXHIBITION

Bombay Social Hygiene Council Activities

The Bombay Social Hygiene Council enters into its twelfth year of existence. This report covers its activities from January to December, 1938. Extracts from the full report are given below:—

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ple Dr. M. D. D Gilder who was to preside at our last annual meeting, Sir Gilbert Wiles took chair and in moving the adoption of the report said: "The report of the Executive Committee has been in your hands for some time and I do not wish to take up your time by any detailed reference to it. I will content myself by observing that.

"Our campaign seems at last to be visibly moving. We are grateful to Government for the financial help which has supplied the motive power. It must be a source of great satisfaction to our Honorary Secretaries and other members of the Council who have given so many years of devoted work to the cause.

"Not only has a considerable addition been made to the number of Clinics and Prophylactic centres, but progress has also been made in propaganda work and in the teaching of nurses, students and other workers, and of the general public.

Dr. M. Venkatrao in seconding the motion said that in view of the fact that venereal diseases take more toll on human life than tuberculosis does and since it is a disease that is transmitted from parents to their offspring sometimes as far as third generation. it was the duty of the public to show a sympathetic attitude towards this work and to help the Council. He was glad to note that with the financial help Government had given the work carried out by the Council had come to a very satisfactory stage and he therefore appealed to the medical men present at the meeting to request their friends and patients to make a contribution towards this good cause

Due to the financial assistance given by Government, our campaign of public enlightenment—the spread of knowledge of the symptoms and dangers of venereal diseases and encouragement of sufferers to come for treatment—is now fairly well organised and is turning out such work as is possible within the monetary resources available

We reported last year that our new line of combat—the Medical Prophylaxis—was being well - received and that while the existing Prophylaxis Centres were growing in popularity every day more public centres were being opened as a result of our insistent demand. We recorded with great satisfaction the fact that the Bombay Municipality had decided at our suggestion to open seven more centres in the city, besides the one which has been working at Bellasis Road and we are now glad to inform our members that these centres have begun functioning already. figures for which will be available next year.

HEALTH EXHIBITIONS

Thanks to the courtesy of the Bombay Branch of the Baby and Health Week Association, our Council has been allowed an anti-venereal stall at the Health Exhibitions held by the Association in the compounds of the Bombay mills and at various other places. These Exhibitions are intended to give a small group of workers the benefit of an elaborate programme of health education. Our anti-venereal stall depicted the dangers of veneral diseases by means of a profuse display of posters, statistical charts and models and by personal explanation, and distributed leaflets and pamphlets containing information on preventive methods.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Visual instruction has been found very effective in imparting knowledge to people and we have made use of this medium due to the co-operation of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay Sanitary Association and the Baby and Health Week Association from whom we have loaned films on the subject of our propagada.

SOME PROPOSALS

The proposals framed by our Executive Committee in 1937 on the suggestions contained in a paper read by Dr. Mrs. Noronha at the International Conference of Women at Calcutta at which she represented our Council have met with some success. In two respects however, we have not made any advance namely inducing the Bombay Presidency Nursing Council to include the medical and social knowledge of venereal diseases in the syllabus of course for the nurses and midwives; and in obtaining from the Bombay University an opportunity to work for the inclusion of biological sciences in the curriculum for Matriculation students. We propose to press these points further as we are convinced that both are of vital importance to the success of our campaign.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 10th day of March, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	10,41,23,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	183,72,00,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11,68,28,000
Total Notes issued	205,81,51,000
Total Liabilities	205,81,51,000
ASSETS—	
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,62,000
B. Rupee Coin	69,60,25,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,29,64,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	
Total Assets	205,81,51,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.49 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 10th March, 1939.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,17,87,000
(2) Government of Burma	3,77,26,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,39,26,000
(b) Banks	13,66,77,000
(c) Others	76,12,000
Bills Payable	8,59,000
Other Liabilities	68,93,000
Rupees	37,54,80,000
ASSETS—	
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,40,39,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	84,000
Rupee Coin	4,16,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,12,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	87,43,000
Balances held abroad*	15,64,56,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	3,09,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	6,80,51,000
Other Assets	61,79,000
Rupees	37,54,80,000

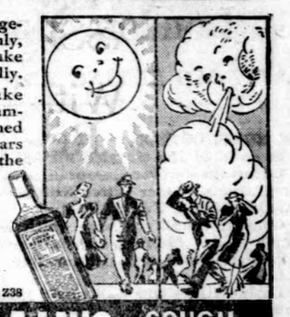
*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	98/12
4 per cent 1960/70	110/14
5 per cent 1945/55	114/11
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	28/12
Bank of India	138
Central Bank	31
Imperial Bank F P	1537/8
Imperial Bank P P	371/14
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	113
Union Bank	5/13/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	410/10
Ambica	250/10
Arun	215
Arvind	1155
Asok	195
Bharatkhand	2225
Bombay Dyeing	838/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	194
Calico	598/2
Central India	211/14
Century	216/14
Colaba	114/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	485
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	133/2
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	212/8
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	233/2
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	98/2
Morarji	115
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	211/14
Raipur	675
Rajnagar	186/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3100
Simplex	70/10
Swadeshi	211/14
Vishnu	1115
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1417/8
Tata Hydro Ord	151/14
Tata Power Ord	1265
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/14
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/8
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	167/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	315/10
Associated Cements	112/4
Belapur	173/2
Bombay Burma New	150
Bombay Burma Old	430/10
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	31/4
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	108/12
Industrial Investment Tr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29/8
Mysore Sugar	28
Port Canning	67/4
Premier Construction	61/12
Rohtas Industries	25/6
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	38/8
Tata Oil	38
Tata Steel Ordy	248
Tata Steel Defd	1135
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17
Howrah	57/2
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	515
Kanknarrah	388
Lawrence	375
Reliance	63/8

GOT A COUGH? STOP IT QUICKLY



Coughs are difficult to avoid in changeable weather. They come on suddenly, irritate your throat, keep you awake nights, and run you down physically.

When you begin to cough take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs . . . it is pleasant to take . . . suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy today. Take it at the first sign of a cough.

Z38

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Renewed HEALTH & ENERGY for 2 ANNAS

CONQUER CONSTIPATION NOW

Constipation is the root of most of those ailments which make you feel tired depressed, and irritable. Poisons in the blood which are due to delayed or irregular action of the bowels cause these distressing feelings. Put a stop to this now—for 2 annas Ask your dealer for a box of Beecham's Pills. By cleansing away the poisons of constipation they will make you feel a new man—healthy, vigorous and happy!

780

Beecham's PILLS

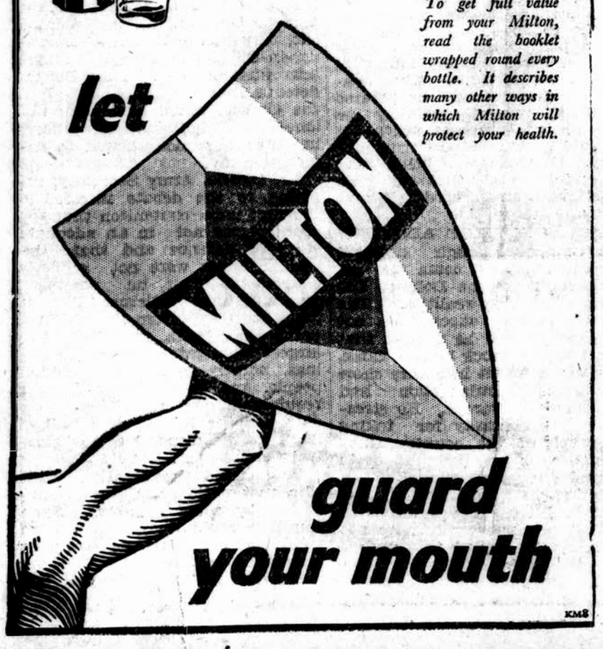
Made in England.

YOUR DEALER STOCKS THEM THE WORLD'S BEST VEGETABLE LAXATIVE.

Afraid of Fever? Gargle Daily—

with Milton, the antiseptic that gives you *sure* protection against fever. Regular use of Milton destroys all the dangerous germs that can enter the system through the mouth. Also add a few drops of Milton to your cooking and drinking water—it safeguards your food and cannot affect its taste. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.

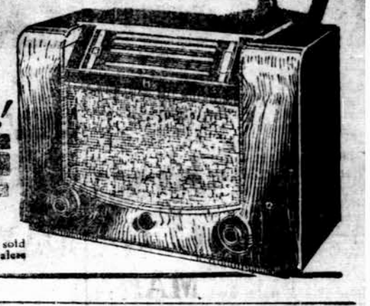


KMS

The most advanced BATTERY RECEPTION EVER OFFERED

PHILIPS 1939 BATTERY SET

This set is equal to the finest "mains" receiver. It is the first 6-volt battery set to be equipped with the new red "E" valves Everything about it is ultra modern. 4 wave-bands: 13.5—2000 M continuous. Price at Ports Rs. 465/- Come and hear it!



100% Tropic-Proof!

PHILIPS ALL-STAR 1939 radioplayers

GUARANTEE: Philips only guarantee sets sold through authorised Philips dealers

SWIFT RECOVERY

The Monks of Buckfast Abbey do a great work in producing Buckfast Tonic Wine. They make it according to their own secret formula. A wineglassful taken at least twice a day will soon convince you that there is nothing to equal Buckfast for hastening recovery after illness.

Agents: KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay.

BUCKFAST TONIC WINE

MADE BY THE MONKS OF BUCKFAST ABBEY, ENGLAND

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

London Markets Quiet

SCATTERED BUYING AND COVERING IN SILVER

BOMBAY, March 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

In spite of the sluggish market some signs of activity were visible. Uncertainties over European situation and the Farm Bill restricted operations. Later prices drifted lower on liquidation.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

General conditions were quiet. There was some selective buying in Industrials. Minings and Internationals were dull.

Foreign Bonds and Gilts steady.

BULLION

Business in silver was small. London silver prices remaining unchanged.

Gold was fixed higher by 2-1/2 d.

Local prices in gold and silver show some improvement.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 15.

Previous closing	8.12
To-day's opening	8.14
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	8.13
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 15.

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	4.81
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 155-0
July August	Rs. 156-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 15.

Operations on the New York cotton market were sluggish owing to awaiting attitude among operators, although the market showed some signs of activity at onset later. European and Farm Bill uncertainties restricted activity.

The session opened with July at 8.14 i.e. two points higher than the previous closing. Later prices drifted lower on liquidation with July touching 8.10.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 15.

The local market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 15.

March (8.80/8.79)	8.75/8.74
May (8.40/8.40)	8.35/8.35
July (8.19/8.19)	8.14/8.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 15.

American March (5.05)	5.06
American May (5.00)	5.01
Egyptian March (6.45)	6.50
Egyptian May (6.45)	6.50

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 15.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2)	0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2)	1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1)	1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2)	1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F Continent New Crop March April (£23 11/16 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Dunlop March (£28 3/4) £28 3/4

Lightning March (£26) £26

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and value

Forward April June (8 5/16 paid and value) 8 5/16 paid and value.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) 12 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11,1/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 1/2 buyers £215 5/8 sellers. Steady) £216 1/4 buyers £216 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Barely steady) £14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £49) £48 1/4 to £49 1/4

Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, March 15.

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally quoted at 51 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 15.

Chicago wheat market opened steady with May quoting at 67 3/8. Prices further advanced on speculative buying and short covering induced by firmer advices from Liverpool. May later touched at 67 5/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 15.

Previous closing	4.68 7/8
To-day's opening	4.68 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 15.

Previous closing	4.68.90
To-day's opening	4.68.84
To-day's closing	4.68.65

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 15.

Previous closing	176.85
To-day's opening	176.84
To-day's closing	176.79

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 15.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling-dollar quoted at and gradually declined to 4.68.40 but later advanced to 4.68.68 where it remained stationary.

Franc opened at 176.84 and remained steady with very small movements. Business was slack.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16

Paris on Bombay (13.227) 13.232

New York on Bombay (35.14) 35.13

Berlin on Bombay (87 3/8) 87 1/4

London on Milan (89.17) 89.07

London on Shanghai (0-8 5/16 nominal) 0-8 5/16 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-3) £7-8-5 1/2

Silver (20 5/8d) 20 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 15.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold small business. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 15.

Spot	(20 5/8d) 20 5/8d nil
Forward	(20 1/16d) 20 1/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, March 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 15.

Silver ready	53	0	6
Silver Chaitar	52	13	6
Silver Vaishakh	52	10	6

GOLD

Gold ready	36	15	6
Gold Chaitar	37	0	0
Gold Vaishakh	37	0	6
Sovereign	23	10	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 15.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March 51d. New May 50 3/8d, and July 52 1/4d. The market ruled steady in response to additional Australian wheat flour sales. Subsequently, conditions were quiet and the market was not affected by reported German-Argentine barter plan.

WOOL SALES

Good selection chiefly of crossbreds in the opening sales. Demand keen. There was good clearance chiefly by home-trade.

Greasy.

Inferior 0-7 1/2

Superior 1-2 1/4

Scoured.

Inferior 1-0 1/2

Superior 1-6

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, March 15.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96-9-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, March 6, £86 3/4

Tuesday, March 7, £86 3/4

Wednesday, March 8, £86 3/4

Thursday, March 9, £87

Friday, March 10, £86 3/4

Monday, March 13, £86 3/4

Tuesday March 14, £86 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 15. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 3/4) £96

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £86

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109) £109 1/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £105

5 per cent 1942/47 (£108) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/75 (£103 7/8) £104 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consuls (£70 3/8) £70 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 1/4) £97 1/4.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/8) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 15.

London Stock Exchange ruled quiet. Giltedged securities were steady, 3 1/2 per cent was quoted at £86 i.e. ten shillings lower than the previous closing

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-4 1/2

Motors and Spencers Ordinary (63) 63

Hydro Electric (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 5/8 Ex Div.

Elec. Music Industry (13-9) 13-3

Princhin Johnson (24-6) 24-6

Imperial Chemical (32) 32

Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£23 1/2) £26

Dunlop Rubber (28) 28

Unilever Ordinary (37) 37

Ford Motors ,19-3) 19-3

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£46 3/4) £46 1/2

British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 102-6

Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 137-6

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2

Distillers (93-6) 93-6

British Dyers (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2

British Celanese (4-6) 4-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 56 1/4) dol 55 7/8

Indian Irons (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (17-6) 17-6

Donaro Tea (35) 35

Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27) 27

Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30) 30

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-9) 33-1 1/2

Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3

Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 3/8

East Rand Proprietors (55) 55

Rand Mines (£8 7/8) £8 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16

Associated Portland Cement (72-4) 73-1 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (91-3) 90-0

Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9

Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 24-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (95-0) 95-0

Burma Oil (85-7 1/2) 83-9

Mexican Eagle (9-6) 8-9

Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2

Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) £36

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£30 1/8) £29 1/2

London Midland Ordinary (£14) £14 1/8

London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8

London Southern Def (£16 7/8) £16 3/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£122) £122

London Transport 'C' (£77 1/4) £77 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 15.

General Motors (dol 50 1/8) dol 50 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/4) dol 28 3/4

U S Common New Stock (dol 62 7/8) dol 62 5/8

U S Steel Pref (dol 119 1/2) unquoted

PREMIER ON CZECH CRISIS

Will Britain Retrieve Her Credit?

LONDON, March 15.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the Commons on the British Government's attitude on Czech crisis was timed to begin after the close of markets.

The stock exchange, however, developed general malaise towards the close, with prices in all groups lower. On the contrary the absence of selling pressure is interrupted as an encouraging feature. City circles are at present engaged in reading the Prime Minister's speech, but they are generally inclined to defer judgment. First impressions are that Mr. Chamberlain's interpretation of the events did not contain fireworks, being more or less in line with the city's own appraisal of developments. Financial circles never for one moment feared that a final showdown was about to occur in connection with the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Little hope is entertained that Britain will retrieve part of such credit as has already been paid. —Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Marked Down

LONDON, March 15. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Stock Exchange the continued Czechoslovak tension acted as a brake on trading and prices being marked down, though little selling presure was noted. Czech bonds were quoted nominally Giltedged securities were lower. Oils and Attocks resisted downward trend owing to Eastern buying. Industrials and Kaffirs were generally easier.

Commodities were generally quiet and movements were narrow. On foreign exchange markets most currencies followed the dollar, which fluctuated narrowly with sporadic intervention on the part of authorities. Business was relatively small.

Wall Street opened easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The quieter feeling still ruled over jutes section but business as usual was reported on a fair scale. Coals revealed no fresh feature and the undertone continued easier. Teas were practically neglected. Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues ruled decidely quiet market. Other industrials also displayed not much interest. Govt. Securities ruled weaker.

The closing rates are:—

Securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 96/9 five per cent loan 1945/55 114/9 five per cent U.P. 1944 111/8.

Banks:—Central 31/8 ex div. Reserve 113.

Cottons:—Elgin 111 ct. Kesoram Pref 119/8 ct.

Coals:—Dhemo Main 12, Equitable 33/12 small lot Hurriladih 12/10, North West 9/4 small odd lot, Satpukuria and Asansol annas 11, Union 27/12, South Karanpura 4/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 180, Bally 203, Barnagore 160, Belvedere 36 U. Budge Budge 273, Clive 27/4 small lot, Cheviot 170, Delta pref 122/4, Dalhousie 329, Howrah 57/5, Kamarhatty 515, Lawrence pref 128 small odd lots, National 22/12, Union 372.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 6/1, Consolidated tin 5/14, Indian copper 2/1, Karanpura Development 8/12 ct, Dalmia cement ord 9/10 do defd 3/2 small lot do pref 88/14, Ex div. Bengal telephone ord 17/8, Benares elec 13/8, Patna elec 15 small lots RIT Britannia building and iron 7/14, Burn and Co. ord 260 do six per cent pref 126, Indian Galvanising 20/4, Indian iron and steel 29/7, National iron and steel steel 3/8, steel corpn 11/1 do pref 95/8, Indian Insurance 15 small lots, Bararee Coke 17/8 B I Corpn pref 152/8 c div do ord 2/11 c div, Dunlop Rubber ord 16/8 c div, Indian wood products 23/4 ex div, Steuart and Co., annas 4, British Burma petrol 3/9, Tide water oil 12/10 c div, Titaghur paper a ord 13/2, do second pref 106/8, £7-6,04903456 dol 3! dol 1/6, Balrampore 3/7, Champaran 11/10, Duyer Meakin Brewery 32/6, Ramnugger cane and sugar ord 6/8, Raza 11/10, Bishnauth 23, Killing Valley 10/8, four per cent 1936/51 Empire jute debs 102/12.—A. P.

STRONG CRITICISM OF DEFENCE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1).

fence policy the Government of India was following a retrograde policy. The starting of the Indian Military Academy was for increasing the number of Indian officers.

But what actually took place was takig away with one hand what was given with the other. The policy of the Government of India on the question of Indianisation, he declared was a dishonest policy.

Mr. Naumann supported the resolution but not on the grounds advanced by Mr Satyamurti. He expressed his indignation at the deplorable policy on the Frontier. He could not understand the arguments that India's defence expenditure was high. He wanted to know whether the Congress party would agree to an increase in defence expenditure if there was a real necessity.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, who supported the cut, said that the problem of Defence was much influenced by foreign policy. It was doubtful whether India had any foreign policy. It seemed to him that those who were England's enemies were India's enemies although it was questionable whether England's friends were India's. The foreign policy of India was not determined on the basis of India's interests but of Britain's.

Why, Mr. Joshi asked, should Indians pay for British troops? He would put a practical suggestion before the Government. India should not pay a pie more for a British officer or soldier than she did for an Indian soldier. Then, granting the argument that British troops were still indispensable Britain should pay the extra cost which British troops involved.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum said that those, who controlled the army did not subscribe to the policy of Indianisation. They were told that Japan was an enemy of India. But Japan was outside the country. He was one of those who believed that the Defence Department was an enemy within the country.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, intervening, explained the foreign policy of the Government of India, particularly on the North West Frontier. When there was a treaty of agreement with Afghanistan, he said it was the duty of the Government of India to see that the residents on the Indian side of the Durand Line refrained from causing trouble to the Afghan Government. It was a complete mistake to suppose that Government's policy was purely aggressive and based on any kind of imperialistic designs. The contents of these areas, he assured the House, was of absolutely no value for the purposes which, it was said, actuated Government's policy. All that was being done was mainly to see that our own inhabitants were secured safe conditions.

WHY NOT DEVELOP AIR ARM?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir asserted that the time had come for all, and particularly the Defence Department to face realities. The Last September shock was not yet forgotten and he warned that when another shock really came, India would feel it in a very short time after a conflagration had commenced in Europe. He stressed on the necessity for taking the people of the country into confidence as was being done in England and other countries.

Turning to Indianisation he maintained that it was unfair to say that proper recruits were not available. He failed to understand the logic of dividing into Martial and non-martial classes. Brains were an essential quality in present day Officers and he was surprised at the search for material among those who did not believe in education. Turning to the question of not using troops to suppress internal disorders, he declared that they should not close their eyes, plug their ears and drug their conscience into any views. This was a necessity to which they have to resort to at present.

ENTRUST FRONTIER TO DR. KHAN

Mr. B. D. Pande in a fighting speech warned the Government of the dangers of the policy which they were following. He narrated his attempts in 1905 to join the Army and how he was turned down because he was a Brahmin. He, therefore, was compelled to join Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent army. This refusal on the part of Government, he pointed out, turned a potential Commander-in-Chief like Bhagat Singh, into what he was. The Bengal detenus, he continued, if given the chance, would have been Colonels and high military officers but they were not allowed to enter the army.

Mr. Ogilvie, Army Secretary, replying to the debate referred to the first main contention that the country was not in an adequate state of defence and that the regular forces were not properly distributed. This, he admitted, was a natural criticism. But it must be viewed from the ultimate point that India was now the largest aggregate of human beings, namely over 360 million people, and to meet the defence requirements of all these they only had the income of a Balkan State at the disposal of the Central Government.

He doubted the practical value of a vast national militia as suggested by some members. Such a militia could do no more than swell the casualties, as was now happening in China.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ONLY WAY TO END 'GOONDAISM' IN CITY

(Continued from page 8)

gramaphone records, Indian industry could suffer, he said that he could not understand the Swadeshi nature of the gramaphone mechanics.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan wanted that the rule should be vigorously enforced in all cases.

Mr. Munshi replied that stringent action would be taken , if specific instances were drawn to the proper attention of the authorities in cases permitting playing of gramaphone records in the city restaurants.

Menace Of "Goondas"

THE CUT MOTION WAS LOST

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved a cut of Rs. 100 on the total voted under the head "A-2 City Police—Total voted—Rs. 32,92,900"—to raise a debate on the menace of "goondas" in the City.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan did not want to dwell on the menace of 'goondas' on the social life of the City, but would confine himself to 'goondas' employed in the various political spheres. He thought that a situation which demanded immediate action had arisen in the City.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan admitted that there was a change for the better during the present regime, but he regretted that 'goondas' were employed for political purposes.

In the Muslim localities of the City, 'goondas', he stated, were openly collaborating with politicians.

Mr. Jhabwala supported the cut motion.

NON-VIOLENCE PLEA

Replying, Mr. Munshi stated that Government took action against all 'goondas', if provisions of the relevant Sections were covered by their activities. Political parties which employed 'goondas' for their activities should accept, in his opinion, non-violence as their creed because those parties could save money which otherwise would be spent on 'goondas'. So far as Government was concerned, it would see that politicians would not mix up with the so-called social 'goondas'.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar (Democratic Swaraj Party) thought that circumstances mentioned by the mover of the cut indicated that political consciousness was coming even over 'goondas'.

Mr. Munshi appreciated the efforts of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan who had braved many a danger and run many a risk in the course of his political life. It was men like him who had to put in much more arduous work before they could win over political parties which employed 'goondas'.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

But as far as Congress was concerned. 'goondas' would never approach it because it knew how to throw them out. There was, however, a time when violence evoked admiration from certain sections of the public. But thanks to Congress and the efforts of Mahatmaji, there was now a different atmosphere.

HARD TASK FOR POLICE

The police would certainly try to eliminate that element. But it should be remembered that without proper evidence and a fully made out case, it was difficult for them to deport 'goondas' employed by political parties.

With the consent of the House, the motion was withdrawn.

SATTA GAMBLING

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved another cut of Rs. 100 on the same demand to raise a debate on the prevalence of satta gambling and failure of police to check it.

Mr. Munshi in the course of his reply cited some instances to show that the methods adopted by some bookies were so ingenious that it was difficult to furnish evidence to get a conviction. The punishment, after conviction, in satta cases had been made stringent by Government. The headbookie, in spite of this, could get away, even if all his hirelings could be convicted simply because he had no evidence on his person. If Government thought that it was necessary to make punishment still more drastic it would certainly do so, so that no hirelings would be left to carry on gambling.

In this connection, he pointed out that unremittant efforts were being made by the police who had made by far the larger number of arrests in the year than they had done in the previous one.

The cut motion was withdrawn with the leave of the House.

The House adjourned till Thursday (to-day).

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 15.

B I S N s.s. Howra of 4096 reg tons Capt R H A Bond arrived from Antwerp via Port Said and Mombassa with general cargo

L Edward's s.s. Neidenfels of 4844 reg tons Capt H Gefers arrived from Bremen via Europe Ports Port Said Bedi Bunder Kundla and Verawal with general cargo

Ralli Bros s.s. Strategist of 3788 reg tons Capt A H Thompson arrived from Liverpool via Swansea Glasgow and African Coast Ports in water ballast

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-3-39.

S S Itindia (MM) for Karachi via Cutch and Kathiawar Ports

S S Barpeta (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Cutch and Kathiawar Ports and Karachi.

S S Neidenfels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Cutch and Kathiawar Ports and Karachi and Malabar Coast Ports.

SAILED

F F Campbell s.s. Trentbank of 3003 reg tons Capt S Letton sailed for Colombo Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo

P and O s.s. Soudan of 3477 reg tons Capt C L Collings sailed for London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Chikdina of 1580 reg tons Capt D E Crowther sailed for Basra via Veraval Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam s.s Jalarashmi of 2681 reg tons Capt E W Courteney sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Bedi Bunder with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt H M Macdonald sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Coast Ports with passengers and local cargo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 15.

1 Dumfries 3061 N F 20-3 Graham T.
2 City of Simla 6257 Karachi 22-3 K Nixon
4 Tango Maru 4239 Kobe 15-3 N Kaisha
5 Neidenfels 4844 Karachi 19-3 L Edwards
6 Castalia 4171 Kathiawar Coast 17-3 Anchor Line
8 Dalgoma 3571 London 18-3 M M
10 Eclipse 5860 Abadan 19-3 Standard V Oil
13 Kenya 4646 Durban 15-3 M M
15 C/O Barcelona 3524 Liverpool 21-3 K. Nixon
17 Strategest 3800 Port Said NF Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Versova 1955 Busra 16-3 M M
12 Haideri 912 Karachi 16-3 S Hassum
16 Revati 250 Malabar Coast 16-3 Malabar Steamship.

PRINCE'S DOCK

G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.
C/R Rakmani 3291 Jeddah 18-3 J Morrison
P/R Netravati 699 N F N F B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 15-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O

Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macquarrie 19-3-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Meedkerk 21-3-39 L. Edwards
Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Thalata 22-3-39 L Edwards
Tijuca 18-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Bengkalis 17-3-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Ragville 11-4-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Arabia 15-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Mebourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 23-3-39 M M
Varela 18-3-39 M.M.

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FROM BASSEIN

Indora 20-3-39 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nagina 19-3-39 M M
Aronda 20-3-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Ibinda 17-3-39 M M
Gimbhira 21-3-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 16-3-39 M M
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 18-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 20-3-39 K Nixon
City of Barcelona 21-3-39 K. Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 24-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Genyo Maru 13-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 13-4-39 P and O S N
Arabia 16-3-39 L Triestino

FOR ABADAN

Eclipse 19-3-39 Standard V Oil

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 22-3-39 M M
Varsova 16-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Karanjia 12-4-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS

Ramani 19-3-39 T. Morrison

FOR KARACHI

City of Simla 22-3-39 K Nixon
Nissan Maru 14-3-39 O S Kaisha
Jalarashmi 15-3-39 Scindia S N
Neidenfels 19-3-39 L Edwards
Castalia 17-3-39 Anchor Line
Vita 18-3-39 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Hilda 13-3-39
S S Trentbank (boats) 14-3-39
S S Jalarashmi 14-3-39

European And Farm Bill Uncertainties Restrict Cotton Business

DOMESTIC TRADE BUYING

Commission Houses And Local Selling

BOMBAY, March 15.

Narrower cotton differences attracted Liverpool straddle selling on Tuesday in the New York Cotton Market. Though consumption was larger than expected, European and Farm Bill uncertainties restricted activity.

The market opened quiet. Despite disappointing cables prices advanced on continued foreign and domestic trade buying but old crop months eased on March liquidation and Commission Houses and local selling with new crop month's steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening July was quoted one point up at 8.19 which was the highest level for the day. There was steady decline on increased selling and July was quoted 8.12 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of one to six points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 9.09c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also quiet with increased scattered selling and closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.80c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with July 4.80 There was Bombay selling and hedging offsetting higher New York advices. Later there was trade, local and American buying against hedging of outsiders. European developments have had on effect on the market which closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.40d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered buying in Egyptian Cotton and Giza futures advanced 7 points. Uppers futures improved 3 points. The Alexandria Cotton Market ruled steady and Ashmouni futures improved 1 to 6 points. Sakels were quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 9 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

BETTER WAY

The hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture reveal that efforts are being made to explore all possibilities which might suggest a better way to cope with the agricultural problem. The Secretary of Agriculture has shown by the tenor of his remarks that he fully realizes the weaknesses of the Smith Bill. He has not as yet decided as far as can be seen that the Smith Bill would measure up to expectations. Apparently, he and the Senate Committee dread the thought of a 15 million bales Loan stock; yet, indications of a 6 cents cotton market in the Fall are regarded with disdain.

It is this latter feeling which is probably responsible for the exclamation of Senator Thomas, who declared: "It is obvious that those who are short want a lot of this cotton turned loose to break the market for their own benefit."

Thus the dilemma continues. However, those who favour the Smith Bill have not found the source of revenue of 600 million dollars which would be required to cover its cost. Processing taxes have been suggested, but it is realized that public opinion would be opposed to it.

PRICE PLAN

In search of a solution a two price plan is being considered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under this plan the Farm Act of 1938, its loan programme and the AAA provisions would be utilized for the purpose of maintaining domestic consumption prices. In order to regain lost markets and to compete effectively in the future, the Government would sell cotton from loan stocks to exporters at a competitive world price. Manufacturers of cotton products for export would also be given the privilege to purchase cotton at world prices with the distinct provision that such goods must be exported and not sold in the United States.

This plan is no makeshift measure. It is far-reaching and if properly organized might solve the difficulties confronting the nation.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	8.19+01
New York July lowest (3 p.m.)	8.12—06
Liverpool July highest	4.83+04
Liverpool July lowest	4.79

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York. Consumption report bullish export demand poor exotics below parity are inclined to feel the recent advance discounts the favourable factors and that some reaction is justified.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade buying nears, foreign buying distants. Spot houses sold.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

'Old crop months liquidation caused by bulk possible release 2,000,000 loan cotton, consider very unlikely without heavy selling. Large spot interests have sold July simultaneously buying Liverpool.'

'Artificial scarcity continues certain grades and staples getting extremely scarce. Farm Bureau Federation propose subsidizing exports. Brazilian hedges increasing.'

'Bombay selling July, October cotton in New York, American Cotton Co-operative Association, Dallas, Texas continue buying.'

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 14

March	8.74—04
May	8.34—05
July	8.12—06
Otober	7.75—01
December	7.69—03
January	7.69—03
Middling Spot	9.09—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 14

March	8.85—07
May	8.44—04
July	8.24—04
Middling Spot	8.80—03

NEW YORK
New York, March 14

11-00 A.M. RANGES	
March	8.78/8.78
May	8.37/8.37
July	8.17/8.17
NOON CALL	
March	8.75
May	8.85
July	8.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 14

Day's receipts at all U S Uorts	6,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 14

March	5.06+03
April	5.03+02
May	5.01+02
June	4.91+03
July	4.82+03
August	4.76+03
September	4.70+03
October	4.64+03
November	4.59+02
December	4.58+02
January	4.58+02
February	4.60+02
March	4.61+02
Middling Spot	5.40+03
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	5.00
July	4.80

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 14

T T London on:	
New York	4.68.90
Paris	176.85
Berlin	11.68 3/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 7/16
Amsterdam	8.83 3/16
Brussels	27.87
Milan	89.15
Berne	20.61 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 14

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	71 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	97 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	98 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	109 1/4
Victory Bonds	107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	89
National Bank of India	32

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 14

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Mar sellers	21
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Afloat sellers	22

LINSEED OIL
London, March 14

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Mar sellers	24/3
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	24/1 1/2

GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

"It is confirmed that Germany has negotiated a trade agreement with Argentina for the exchange of one hundred thousand tons of wheat against railway material. The agreement will be signed within a few days."

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 14

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	7.11—2
March	6.50+7
May	6.50+7
GIZA NO. 2	
March	7.02+3
May	7.07+5
July	7.12+6
October	7.12+6
November	7.12+6
January	7.13+6
UPPERS	
Spot	6.09+2
March	5.98+3
May	6.01+3
July	6.05+3
October	5.89+3
November	5.91+3
January	5.94+3

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Mar sellers	11-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Mar sellers	12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Mar Apl sellers	12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Mar Apl sellers	11-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Mar Apl sellers	10-10-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 15

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 154/8 for Broach A/M delivery and trading commenced at Rs. 154/4 and under scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 154. At this level there was local covering and some buying which improved prices to Rs. 154/12. The undertone of the market was good. It is now generally believed that our prices being low enough there is hardly any room for any decline worth the name but price range being narrow small improvement is inducing long liquidation with a tendency to replace at declines.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened 3 points down and in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 154/8. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

F G M G		
Broach A/M	Rs.	154 12 0
Broach J/A		156 6 0
Oomra March		143 4 0
Fine M G		
Oomra May		143 6 0
Oomra July		143 12 0
F G M G		
Bengal March		117 14 0
Bengal May		117 12 0
Bengal July		118 4 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, March 15

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	—	200
Oomra March	300	800

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 15.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	125	122	119	116	
Punjab	125	122	119	116	
Rajputana	127	124	121	118	
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	...
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160	157	...
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2		159	157	155	153
Surat		203	201	199	197
Rajpipla		201	199	197	195
Navsari		213	211	209	207

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 15.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	158/61
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	141/45
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	141/45
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	123/33
Jalna/Sailu	137/39
Burwah/Sanavad	141/42
Khandwa	141/42
Mathia F.G.	113/18
Broach	156/57
Punjab 4F.	177/81
Punjab 289F.	209/12
Sindh N.T.	189/94
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	196/99
Surat	202/04
Navsari	209/10
Western Farm	169/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	187	34,476	43,370
Central India	787	191,488	33,912
Barsi and Nagar	379	56,742	112,766
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,183	34,908
Berar	1,402	131,786	248,377
Central Provinces	26	30,175	54,538
Total Oomras	2,772	448,850	527,813
Dholera	445	125,436	42,288
N. W. Provinces		2,155	2,385
Rajputana	296	48,302	9,880
Sind-Punjab	989	271,038	422,203
Broach	6,335	181,588	30,215
Coompta and Dharwar	31	15,210	10,159
Westerns-Northerns	4	20,538	7,702
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,544	1,394
American		2,578	149,074
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,408	187,057	242,637
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	14,280	1,305,387	1,448,872
Arrived by road to 9th Mar, 39		265,538	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 9th Mar.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	9,769	162,100	148,187
Japan and China	1,257	580,893	335,811
Coast Ports	84	19,513	38,849
Up-country by Rail		155,364	227,651
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,944	14,541
Total	11,110	936,814	765,039

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 14-3-39	3462000	7159000
Receipts Yesterday 14-3-39	6000	12000
Exports to date 14-3-39	2770000	4683000
Stock at Ports 10-3-39	2466000	3113000
Stock at Interiod Towns 10-3-39	3048000	2477000
Stock at Liverpool 10-3-39	980000	1203000
Visible Supply 10-3-39	6592000	7398000
Quantity in sight 10-3-39	8084000	12188000
Quantity out of sight 10-3-39	7127000	7671000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br April May New York May Rs. 44
Liverpool May Rs. 62 3/4
Br July August New York July Rs. 37 1/2 Liverpool July Rs. 52 1/2
New York Liverpool May 143 July 126
October 127 December 123 January 123

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, March 14

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers 5 1/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 15

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-8-3. London Paris Exchange rate was 6 points down at 176.8s. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.66 7/8.

London silver market was steady and prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 5/8d. and 20 1/16 both for Spot and forward respectively. There was little general buying and offerings were small. Later the market was idle and featureless.

New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8.

In the local market London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 54-3-6 and forward was Rs. 52-13-9 to-day while sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0.

As pointed out before speculative interest in the market is considerably reduced. There was some covering and scattered buying in the silver market which hardened prices but gold was quiet owing to absence of demand.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	3
Chaitra delivery	36	15	9
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	9
SILVER			
Ready	53	0	0
Chaitra delivery	52	13	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	9	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 14

Spot	20 5/8
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD
London, March 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-3

LONDON METALS

London, March 14

Copper	£43 13 9
Lead	£15 2 6
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£214 17 6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 15

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-0-0
Bombay market	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 14.

April	10-7-6.
May	£10-8-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 15

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 6 0
Highest	27 6 6
Lowest	27 5 6
Closing	27 6 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	28 4 6
Highest	28 4 6
Lowest	27 14 6
Closing	27 15 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	22 15 0
Highest	23 3 6
Lowest	22 14 6
Closing	23 2 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 14.

March	51 1/8d.
May	52 1/4d.
March New	49 1/8d.
May New	50 3/8d.
July New	52 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 14.

May	dol 0.67 1/4.
July	dol 0.67 1/2.
September	dol 0.68 3/8.

New York Sugar

New York, March 14.

July	1.89.
September	1.91.
November	1.95.
January	1.90.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 15.

Ready Javas	15 14 0
Shipment March	5 12 6
Shipment April-June	5 13 9
Shipment July-Sept.	5 12 6
Kesar	16 2 0
Saraya	15 15 0
Java Spot F.	6.45.

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 14

May 6s. 2 1/2d.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 14

During the day the market was entirely closed. At night Broach A/M opened at Rs. 155/4 and after declining to Rs. 154/6 closed at Rs. 154/12.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 14

SAKELS—	
March	12.49—9
May	12.57—6
July	12.57—1
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.22—0
June	10.25+1
August	10.27+6
October	10.07+3
GIZA—	
March	12.39—4
May	12.42—3
July	12.48—0
November	12.43+3
January	12.48+3

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 14

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers f o b 5 5/16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 15

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/13
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	99
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/11
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb	1954 129
6 per cent K P T	1956 129

Budli difference changed hands below 0-2-0 and 0-2-6. Tone: quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 15

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 7/8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T	1/6
Bank's buying D D	1/6
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/16 to 30th June.
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	286 5/8
Bank's buying T T	283 2/8
Bank's buying D D	282 5/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,310
Bank's buying TT	1,326
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	65 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	47 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 5/8
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.68.87 14th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 15th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 29/32 15th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 3/8 15th instant
Java London	8.80 3/4 15th instant
London Paris	176.85 14th instant
London Belgium	27.87 14th instant
London Switzerland	20.61 7/8 14th instant
London Berlin	11.68 3/4 14th instant
London Stockholm	19.42 3/8 14th instant
London New York	4.68.90 14th instant
London Amsterdam	8.83 14th instant
London Italy	89 15 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-8-2 1/2 13th instant
Gold £7-8-3 14th instant
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 13th instant
Silver London Ready 20 5/8 14th instant
Silver London Forward 20 13th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 14th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 14

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74
3 1/2 per cent	86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	108
3 per cent 1949/52	86
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	98 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	109 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	45

LONDON GILTS FIRMER

London, March 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:

Gilts rather firmer likewise general industrial markets which have again shown some uneasiness over Continental affairs although it is felt latest trouble will be definitely localised.

Cammell Laird	8/9
Richard Thomas	3/3
Westland Aircraft	8/9
Imperial Airways	28
Morris Motors	34/3
Tube Investments	89
Anglo Alpha Cement	5/3
Turner Newall	82
British Celanese 1] Pref	10/3
Assam Dooars	£39

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 15.

Wheat	3,384 cwts.
Linseed	22,439 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustards	354 cwts.
Gingellyseed	151 cwts.
Poppyseed	972 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,894 cwts.
Castorseed	1,178 cwts.
Rice	11,662 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,642 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,516 cwts.
Gram	1,097 cwts.
Joowar	258 cwts.
Barley	48 cwts.
Bajree	37 cwts.
Indian Sugar	194 cwts.

LONDON SPELTER
London, March 14

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) 11 1/2 to 12 1/2

Share Bazar Nervous On European Situation

DROP IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Cotton Mills Also Marked Down

BOMBAY: March 15.

Rally in London Stocks bolstered sentiment on Wall-Street yesterday where waiting attitude was accentuated by failure of President Roosevelt's relief message to give further hints in respect of business appeasement plans and by dwindling prospects of tax revision this session of the Congress. Later strength was partly prompted by rumours which were subsequently denied that the Federal Reserve Board would announce reduction in margin requirements, particularly on short sales. U. S. Steel and Anaconda Copper Mining both advanced dol. 3/4.

Movement of German troops in Slovakia was the chief bearish influence on the local market. It appears that the peaceful movement is not likely to result into any international crisis in the near future, and, if at all, this development is going to have any effect as a market factor, it can be said that the armament programme will be carried on quickly. Thus it will be a constructive factor and to-day's decline in the local market, particularly in Steel shares, seems without any reason.

However, as pointed out before the decline can be explained as a result of natural reactionary mood of the market after the last speedy rise in which outside public participation was very little.

The market in sympathy with small improvement in U. S. Steel shares opened steady and after the initial demand was satisfied, prices assumed sagging tendency. Tata Steel shares were marked down.

The increase in import duty on foreign raw cotton is a damping effect on Textile shares, where new buyers are few and even those Mills which are using purely Indian cotton, seem to have lost attraction.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,170 and after declining to Rs. 1,165 advanced to Rs. 1,180, when increased selling pressure appeared and declined to Rs. 1,135 while Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 247-8. Bombay Dyeings were also easy and declined to Rs. 836.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 15.

100	Ahmd. Advance	377 8
250	BOMBAY DYEING	836 4
100	CENTURY	217 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	212 0
100	COLABA	114 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D Sassoon	0-3-3
100	Finlay	97 8
100	GOKAK	134 0
1.000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	XD 233 8
250	Laxmi	48[illegible] 0
250	Madras United	3[illegible] 0
100	Morarji	115 0
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	8[illegible] 0
200	NEW GREAT	212 8
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	222 8
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000	Sholapur	3,175 0
50	SIMPLEX	71 0
110	SWADESHI	212 0
100	Swan	96 8
500	Vishnu	1,115 0
1.000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	114 8
25-50	Central	31 0
500	Imperial	1,537 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	371 14
50-100	Imperial Bank	138 0
100	Reserve Bank	113 0
5	Unions	5-13-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	112 8
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	35 4
200	Oriental	4.250 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	136 14
1.000	ANDHRA	1,420 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	Bombay Tram	126 4
100	Bombay Suburban	142 8
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	167 8
100	TATA HYDRO	151 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,267 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	945 0
100	C. Province	100 12
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajgang	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	760 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corpn. XD	6 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 8
10	Shivrajpur	38 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,135 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	247 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	316 0
10	Air Services	8 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	212 8
125	B BURMA	431 4
50	BOMBAY CONTY.	148 2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	81 3
100	IND. BLEACHING	108 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 0 XD
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	67 12
30	Premier Con.	62
15	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38 0
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	74 8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	564 0
6½	p.c. Prem Const 1st.	107 4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147 8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,543 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 15

Bombay Dyeing (845) 842 843 837 834 836/4
Century (221/8) 221 218 217
Central India (218/8) 214 215 213 212/8
Kohinoor (237) 236 234 233/8
New Great (217) 217 213 212/8
Simplex (71/8) 71 71/8 71
Swadeshi (215/8) 215 212
Associated Cement (112/4) 112/4 112/8 2/4 112/8
Andhra (1420) 1420
Tram Ord (126/4) 126/4
Tata Hydro (151/8) 151/8 151
Tata Power (1275) 1270 1275 1270 1267
T Steel Defd (1175) 1170 1180 1165 1150 1145 1150 1130 1135
T Steel Ord (256) 255 256 254 251/8 252 247 248 247/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (157) 157/4 157
Bellapur (175) 174 174/8 173/8
B Steam (213) 212/8
B Burma (435) 434 436 437 432 431/4

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amr Power and Lt 5 per cent Pfd A	44
Amr Foreign Power Common	3
Amr Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent	60
Amr Foreign Power Pfd 7 per cent	19
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	63
American Tel and Tel	165 1/8 XD
Western Union Telg	22 1/4
New York Central	19 7/8
Texas Corporation	44 7/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 3/8
Lockheed	31
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11
Consolidated Oil	3 5/8
Socony	13 3/8
United States Steel	63 1/2
United States Steel Pref	119 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	78
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	133
National Steel	77
Republic Steel	21
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Int Nickel of Canada	33 3/4
Chrysler Motors	83
General Motors	51
General Electric	42 3/4
Chase National Bank	33 1/4
National City Bank	26
Guaranty Trust	272
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent pfd	75

Turnover 700,000 shares. Market absorbs realizing remarkably well.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday the 15th March 1939, tenders to the amount of £505,000 at 1s. 5-31/32d. were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Monday, the 20th March 1939. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotment on Friday, the 24th March 1939.

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, March 15.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
April	97	0	0
June	97	0	0
August	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	106	0	0
June	107	0	0
August	108	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	140	8	0
June	141	8	0
August	143	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
April	217	0	0
June	217	0	0
August	217	0	0

6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd	157	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	8
4 p.c Bombay Telephone	51	0
7 p. c Sholapur	80	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	106	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Ulceration and Inflammations of the mouth and Pharynx and Throat affections.

THYMOCIN

Mfg: SEVA ASHRAM, Broach.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939

Gandhi-Linlithgow Parleys

Talks For Two Hours, All About Rajkot, Says Communique

NEW DELHI: March 15.

GANDHIJI, WHO HAD GONE TO SEE THE VICEROY AT 11 A. M. THIS MORNING, EMERGED FROM VICEROY'S HOUSE EXACTLY AT 1 P. M. JUST OUTSIDE THE GATE OF VICEROY'S HOUSE. HIS CAR STOPPED AS ITS PASSAGE WAS BLOCKED BY A CROWD OF EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SECRETARIAT.

GANDHIJI ACKNOWLEDGED THEIR GREETINGS CHEERFULLY.

MAHATMA GANDHI DROVE STRAIGHT TO BIRLA HOUSE AND FROM THERE PROCEEDED TO THE CENTRAL JAIL TO INTERVIEW THE STATE PRISONERS, WHO ARE ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Gandhiji stated to Pressmen at Birla House that a Communique would be issued from Viceroy's House on the interview.

Asked whether he was seeing the Viceroy again Gandhiji said that HE DID NOT KNOW.

The following Official Communique has been issued:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO-DAY RECEIVED MR. M. K. GANDHI.

A DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE ON VARIOUS POINTS ARISING OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT RECENTLY REACHED IN THE RAJKOT DISPUTE.

THE CONVERSATION, WHICH WAS VERY FRIENDLY IN CHARACTER, LASTED FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS.—A. P.

MAHATMA REACHES DELHI

Bodily Lifted Out Of Railway Compartment

NEW DELHI, March 15.

Mahatma Gandhi detrained at Delhi cantonment station at 7-35 a.m. and drove straight to Birla House where he is staying.

He stood the journey well, but his sleep was disturbed at Ajmere and Jaipur where crowds gathered outside his compartment and clamoured for his appearance.

The Mahatma was almost lifted down from his compartment by his son, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, and entered the car which was drawn up on the platform beside the carriage door. He drove off with Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on either side of him.

Among those who met Mr. Gandhi at the station were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who arrived here yesterday, Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. G. D. Birla, at whose house the Mahatma is staying. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who will escort Mr. Gandhi on his visit to the North Western Frontier Province, was also at the station.

Delhi cantonment station was chosen for Mr. Gandhi's arrival in order to avoid the crowds. There were however between 80 and 100 people on the platform as the train drew in and they massed thick around the Mahatma's car as it prepared to drive off.

At about midday yesterday at a small station near Palanpur the train stopped and the Nawab of Palanpur entered Mahatma Gandhi's compartment and had a talk with him for about ten minutes.

Mr. Gandhi is due to see the Viceroy at 11 a.m. and on the outcome of this interview will depend the remainder of his programme.

A communique is expected to be issued immediately after this morning's interview.—A. P.

MAHATMA BACK FROM JAIL MISSION

NEW DELHI: March 15.

Immediately after return from the Viceroy's House, Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, left for the District Jail to persuade the three State prisoners to abandon the hunger-strike and assure them of his efforts to secure their unconditional release at an early date.

It is believed that Mahatmaji's efforts in this regard will bear fruit soon, and the three State prisoners will be released.

On return from jail, Mahatmaji had short discussion with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and others and took rest for a while.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION

State Prisoners Break Their Fast

NEW DELHI, March 15.

Through the intervention of Gandhiji, the three state prisoners in Delhi Jail broke their fast this afternoon. The interview between the Mahatma and the prisoners lasted for nearly two hours.

Gandhiji took a little orange juice with the state prisoners, when the latter broke their fast.—A. P.

Agrarian Situation In C. P.

Resolution For Remission Of Rent And Revenue

NAGPUR, Mar. 14.

The agrarian situation in the Province is the main subject on which resolutions for discussion at the budget session of the C. P. Assembly, commencing to-morrow have been tabled by several members of the Congress and non-Congress parties. The ballot took place to-day.

Suggestions for acceptance by the Government contained in the resolutions include full remission of rents and revenue in cotton producing areas this year, remission of all outstanding arrears of taccavi loans, stoppage of sales of movable and immovable property of Kisans for recovery of land taxes and the opening of relief works for agricultural labourers, who are out of employment.

A resolution standing in the name of Khan Saheb Abdur Rahman Khan (Muslim League) recommends to the Government the withdrawal of official recognition granted to title "Mahatma," to be attached to the name of "Mr. M. K. Gandhi."

Harijan Demand

Mr. G. A. Gavai (Harijan Non-Congress) demands adequate representation for members of the Harijan community all Government services, while Mr. Majumdar in his resolution plead for the reduction of salaries in all Government services.—A. P.

NO RESIGNATIONS FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

Masani's Contradiction

The report emanating from Tripuri and published in a certain section of the Press, that a large number of members of the Congress Socialist Party had resigned as a protest against the action of the Party in abstaining from voting on the resolution seeking to resolve the internal crisis in the Congress, was contradicted by Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who arrived here this morning from Tripuri.

The report, Mr. Masani said, was quite unjustified. He added that only six members of the Party out of the hundreds present at Tripuri had tendered their resignation, and he had reason to believe that even those would on a cooler consideration be withdrawn.

Christianity And Economics

Indian Missionaries' Lecture Tour In America

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

A strong plea for a realistic view of the economic and social implications of Christianity was made by Dr. Rajah Manikam, Secretary of the National Christian Council of India, before a forum of delegates from religious and peace groups at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street on February 13.

"Whether we like it or not we are our brothers' keepers", Dr. Manikam said. The economic and social implications of Christianity must be faced realistically if we are to bring order out of the present world chaos."

Calling attention to the conditions in his native land, Dr. Manikam declared that "those who suffer, suffer because of unequal distribution of wealth. They say that the world is the Lord's table. How many guests at the Lord's table have enough to eat?"

Dr Manikam also appealed to the United States to halt its sale of war materials to Japan and in that way stop "making profit out of the bloodshed of Oriental peoples."

FREEDOM FROM WEST

Dr. Manikam's address is one in a series he is making under the auspices of the International Missionary Council throughout the United States and Canada. Miss Ila Ramola Sircar, associate general secretary of the Student Christian Movement in India, who is here with Dr. Manikam, told an audience in Brooklyn that "Christians in India want freedom from the West to interpret Christianity in their own way.

Miss Minnie Soga, resident of Queenstown, Cape Province, Africa Bantu delegate from the Madras conference who is in Miss Sircar's lecture team, told this reporter that the absence of discrimination in North America was a revelation to her.—"News Press Service."

NEW PORT IN DHARAMATAR CREEK

Plea For Wooden Pier At Mankola

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, March 14.

Mr. J. V. Lele and Mr. H. S. Patil. Congress candidates for Kolaba District Board in their electioneering tour inspected the approach road now being constructed between Mankola village and port

Messrs. Lele and Patil, who were also accompanied by Mr. L. G Patil, M.L.A., and Mr. V. G. Umaye, Secretary Kolaba District Congress Committee, inspected the Mankola port and the area around and they came to the conclusion that only with a wooden pier at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 only Mankola can be made a port of call for the ferries of the Bombay Steam Navigation and Mazi Agboat Companies playing daily in Dharamtar creek. Their estimate is that about 100 passengers from Alibag and Pen Kharapat area will be daily available at this port.

They intend shortly to enter into correspondence with the two Companies and the Landing and Wharfage Fund Committee.

Balanced Budget For C. P.

Proposals For Enhancement Of Taxation

NAGPUR, Mar. 15.

The Finance Minister Mr. D. K. Mehta, presented to the C. P. Legislative Assembly at noon to-day budget for 1939/40. The estimated revenue is 48,47,400 and estimated expenditure is 4,83,48,000, leaving a surplus of 126,000.

Pointing out that Government had decided to ask the House to agree only to so much new taxation as would suffice to finance the inevitable and essential items of new expenditure, the Finance Minister, announced the following new taxation measures.

(1) Enhancement of rates of stamp duty on non-judicial stamps to the level prevailing in most other provinces, calculated to yield an addition of four and half lakhs

(2) Levy on licence fees and an 'ad valorem' tax on sale of tobacco, estimated to produce three lakhs.

(3) Enhancement of rate of sales tax on motor spirit and lubricants from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. which will give an additional income of approximately one and half lakhs.

And (4) enhancement of rates of fees on private motor vehicles intended to produce another 64,000.

Mr. Mehta added that the legislative measures in this connection would be introduced during the present session when he would take to explaining the main features of the proposed taxation and the justification for them. He emphasised that these measures struck out no new line and sought to impose no new burden on classes of community ill able to bear them.—A. P.

Arya Satyagraha In Hyderabad

SHOLAPUR, Mar, 15

Lala Kushalchand, third dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha, has decided to offer 'satyagraha' on March 22 .

His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Jyotirmath, has directed the despatch of the first batch of 25 'Sadhus' for 'satyagraha."

SATYAGRAHI'S ARRESTED.

A batch of 25 'Satyagrahis' from Lahore, Ahmedabad and Poona was arrested to-day at Kalamb. Several batches of volunteers arrived here from Jaunpur, Ajmer. and Hyderabad (Sind).—United Press

European Businessmen Against Prohibition

"INTRUSION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY INTO PURELY ETHICAL SPHERE"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"In regard to Government's Prohibition policy, we feel that the province as a whole—and that will mean for us the trade and commerce of the Province—should not be called upon to face the cost of enforcing a view of private conduct which we consider to be in sphere of ethics rather than politics."

Mr. A. McIntosh, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, said this at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning in moving adoption of the report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for 1938. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay was the distinguished guest present in the meeting.

Mr. McIntosh after reviewing trade conditions of India and the world, referred to the Federation and said:

This is not the occasion to consider its political significance. We are concerned with its economic significance. And in our address to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his recent visit to Bombay, we tried to emphasize thata spect of the problem.

We in Bombay have had very recent experience of the diversion of trade which followed a policy of high customs duty allied to discriminating protection of industry. In their turn, the non-maritime states in other parts of India, as potentially competitive sovereign territory, are showing increased interest in industrial planning. So the view I would press on your attention is the economic view of Federation.

As in the U.S.A so in India, the widest possible internal area of unified economic policy can be nothing but good for the country as a whole, and I myself feel that in such a state of unity in regard to all commercial and industrial legislation the country may view many of its other problems with less anxiety if not with complete equanimity.

Referring to the Prohibition policy, he said:

The subjects of excise taxation in the past have usually been reasonably ready and willing tax payers. The taxation they have paid is not only considerable but it must have been paid with fair goodwill, for its incidence could so easily be avoided by the ultimate consumer without in any way adversely affecting his necessary needs

OPPOSITION TO PROHIBITION

It seems to me, therefore, that the cancellation of this source of revenue is an intrusion of legislative activity into a purely ethical sphere, and though the missionary zeal which supports it cannot but merit our respect, we feel that a greater realism would require evidence from the experience of such legislation in other parts of the world of the practical success of legislation in dealing with this ethical problem before total prohibition can fairly be considered as justifying that position of importance which it has acquired in the sphere of legislative policy.

I would give place to none in my opinion that the excessive consumption of liquor is socially undesirable and in the extreme is a blot to be removed from the life of the community. But if we are to be guided by the experience of one of the world's largest democracies we may fairly conclude that if education and social example cannot remove the cause of human weakness which the policy of prohibition resents penal legislation will merely transfer its activity to some other anti-social charmel.

This of course is only another way of saying that evolution and not revolution is the sound method of dealing with all social problems.

In those matters which affect more directly the interests of trade and industry, I am glad to say that we have found Government realistic in outlook. May I say here once again that, as has been said on many occasions from this place, the true interests of capital are in no way antagonistic to the true interests of labour. Contented labour and contented capital, and especially a contented small capitalistic class, is the greatest bulwark of any society. Therefore we have welcomed the legislation to make provision for the promotion of peaceful settlements of industrial disputes.

We do not say there should not be any disputes, nor that disputes can be eliminated entirely but we do say that when disputes arise they should be resolved in an atmosphere of intelligent and accommodating realism and not in an atmosphere of ultimatum and war.

CLOSURE OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. A K. G. Hogg in seconding the proposition referred to the closing of St. George's Hospital and said:

A few months ago, the Chamber received, with some concern, a Notification from the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay that it was proposed to close down St. George's Hospital.

The reasons given for this decision were that the buildings of the Hospital were antiquated and their maintenance in consequence uneconomical. It was suggested that the closure of the Hospital would enable Government to make available a larger number of beds in other Government Hospitals, and furthermore that it was wrong in principle for Government to maintain a special Hospital from

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE HAND OF POWER

UNDER A WITHERING FIRE, SHINN'S MEN BREAK AND RUN . . . .
12-13
DROP IT, BUD! YOU CAN JOIN YOUR PAL OVER THERE!
FINE WORK, INSPECTOR. YOU DROVE THEM OUT ON DECK--AND WE SUBDUED 'EM!
ALL BUT ONE, CAPTAIN! SHINN IS STILL MISSING!
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